USSR Ministry of Defense

COMBAT CHARTER OF THE GROUND FORCES

PART III

PLATOON, SECTION, TANK

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Put into effect by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ground Forces
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The Combat Regulations of the Ground Forces, Part III (platoon, squad, tank), sets out the basic provisions for the preparation and conduct of modern combined arms combat by a motorized rifle platoon (squad) and a tank platoon (tank), as well as recommendations for the actions of grenade-throwing, machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) 6380-d (squads) in various types of combat.

The provisions contained in the charter must be applied creatively, in accordance with the situation.

With the publication of this regulation, the Combat Regulations of the Ground Forces (troop, squad, tank), put into effect by the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ground Forces of 1964 No. 18, shall cease to be in force.

Chapter one

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Fundamentals of combined arms combat

1. A battle is the main form of tactical actions of troops, aviation and navy, an organized armed clash of units, parts and subdivisions of the warring parties, which consists of strikes, fire and maneuvers coordinated in purpose, place and time with the aim of destroying (defeating) the enemy and performing other tactical tasks in a certain area within a short time.

Combat is the only means of achieving victory. The defeat of the enemy and victory in combat are achieved through powerful strikes from all types of weapons, the timely use of their results, and the active and decisive actions of formations, units, and subunits. Combat can be combined arms, air, anti-aircraft, or naval.

2. Combined arms combat is conducted by the combined efforts of all troops participating in it, using tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), artillery, air defense systems, aircraft, helicopters, and other combat equipment and weapons. It is characterized by decisiveness, high maneuverability, intensity and speed, rapid and

abrupt changes in the situation and the variety of methods used to conduct it.

Soviet soldiers - loyal defenders of their socialist homeland - must fight with the full exertion of all moral and physical forces, while demonstrating an unwavering will to win, steadfastness, courage, bravery, reasonable initiative and military cunning.

Loyalty to the military oath and international duty, high political consciousness, excellent combat training and psychological preparation, high military discipline, physical fitness, and the unity of soldiers are the most important conditions for achieving success in combat. Every soldier, sergeant, warrant officer, and officer must be imbued with an unwavering determination to destroy the enemy and complete the combat mission, regardless of any difficulties or even the threat to life itself. A commander must instill this determination in all his subordinates.

3. Combined arms combat can be conducted with the use of nuclear weapons and other means of destruction or with the use of only conventional weapons.

Nuclear weapons are the most powerful means of defeating the enemy. They allow for the rapid, effective, and reliable destruction of enemy troop groups, creating zones of mass destruction and radioactive contamination. Nuclear weapons include all types of nuclear munitions and the means of delivering them to their targets.

Conventional weapons include all fire and strike weapons that use artillery, anti-aircraft, aviation, small arms and

General-purpose munitions and rockets in conventional warheads, as well as incendiary munitions and incendiary mixtures. In combat using only conventional weapons, artillery, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), anti-aircraft weapons, and small arms, in combination with aircraft, are the primary means of defeating the enemy. Conventional weapons can be used independently or in combination with nuclear weapons.

Incendiary ammunition and incendiary mixtures are used to destroy enemy manpower and fire weapons located in the open or in permanent fire and other fortification structures, as well as their military equipment and other objects.

Units must skillfully conduct combat using both nuclear and conventional weapons and always be in constant readiness to operate in conditions of the use of nuclear weapons.

4. The types of combined arms combat are offensive and defensive.

The offensive is the primary form of combat. Only a decisive offensive, conducted at a high tempo and to great depth, ensures the complete rout of the enemy.

A meeting battle is a type of offensive combat. It occurs when both sides seek to achieve their objectives by attacking.

Defense is a type of combat. It can be carried out under duress or deliberately, when an offensive is impossible or inadvisable.

Active and decisive actions of a platoon (squad, tank) in the offensive, its tenacity and fortitude in defense are the key to the successful completion of combat missions.

To complete combat missions in a timely and successful manner, a platoon (squad, tank) must be prepared to march at high speed, as well as be transported by various types of transport, be covertly located in the designated area, and skillfully operate in pre-combat and combat formations.

5. When performing combat missions, a platoon (squad, tank) must, in all cases, destroy the enemy with its own weapons and skillfully and quickly utilize the results of nuclear strikes, artillery fire, and air strikes. With modern weapons, it is capable of reliably engaging enemy personnel, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, artillery, anti-tank weapons, and other fire weapons, and engaging enemy aircraft, helicopters, and other aerial targets. It can also advance rapidly, tenaciously defend a stronghold (position), conduct reconnaissance, provide security, and perform other missions.

A motorized rifle (tank) platoon (squad, tank) typically operates as part of a company (platoon) when performing a mission. It can operate independently in reconnaissance, assault groups, combat, marching, and guard duties. A motorized rifle platoon can also be assigned to the forward group of a motorized rifle battalion operating in a tactical airborne assault.

Depending on the task being performed, the nature of the terrain and other conditions, a motorized rifle platoon (squad) can operate on foot (in winter - on skis), in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and as a landing force on tanks.

A motorized rifle platoon may be assigned a machine gun, grenade launcher, flamethrower, anti-aircraft unit, and sometimes an engineer-sapper unit, chemical reconnaissance units, and a tank, and a tank platoon, in addition, may be assigned a motorized rifle unit.

6. When performing combat missions, the motorized rifle, machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) and grenade launcher platoons, depending on the situation, operate in marching, pre-combat and combat formations, and the tank platoon - in marching and combat formations.

The platoon's marching order is a column. It is used on the march, during pursuit, and during maneuvers, and should ensure high speed of movement and rapid deployment into pre-battle and combat formations.

Pre-battle formation is the formation of a platoon when operating on foot to move in columns of squads, dismembered along the front (in a line of squads), in order to reduce the time for deployment in battle formation, and to be less vulnerable to artillery fire and air strikes.

Battle order is the formation of units for combat. It must correspond to the assigned task and ensure the successful conduct of combat using both nuclear and conventional weapons, the full use of all firepower and combat capabilities of the units in combat.

divisions, the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy and favorable terrain conditions, the implementation of maneuver, stability and activity in defense, the least vulnerability to enemy fire, maintaining continuous interaction and control.

7. Successful completion of the combat mission assigned to a platoon (squad, tank) is achieved by: constant high combat readiness; timely detection of the enemy and his destruction by fire; activity, decisiveness, continuity and surprise of actions; skillful combination of fire with movement and the use of maneuver; constant and precise interaction; skillful actions at night and in other conditions of limited visibility; combat support and skillful command.

8. A constant high level of combat readiness of a platoon (squad, tank) to perform a combat mission is achieved by: a correct understanding of their mission, excellent combat training of all personnel and their readiness to act in conditions where the enemy uses weapons of mass destruction; a high political and moral state, discipline and vigilance of personnel; the platoon being fully manned and provided with everything necessary for conducting combat; constant readiness of weapons and combat equipment for immediate use, and of personnel to perform the tasks assigned to them; skillful management and implementation of measures to support combat operations.

9. Timely detection of the enemy and his destruction by fire are achieved by conducting continuous observation and skillful application

with their weapons. In a platoon (squad), an observer is assigned to observe the enemy on the ground and in the air, and during combat, observation of the enemy is carried out by the commander and the entire platoon (squad, tank) personnel.

In all cases, 360-degree observation is conducted from an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) or tank. Observation sectors are assigned based on the location of observation devices, embrasures, and personnel placement.

To destroy the enemy, a platoon (squad, tank crew) uses weapons mounted on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks, as well as individual weapons - automatic rifles, machine guns, sniper rifles, grenade launchers and hand grenades, and in hand-to-hand combat - bayonet and rifle butt strikes.

Platoon (squad, tank) fire is the primary means of destroying the enemy during combat missions. Reliable enemy engagement is achieved through: timely target reconnaissance; the correct use of firepower in accordance with its combat capabilities; accurate fire, surprise, maximum density and intensity; and skillful fire control in combat.

Fire from infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks is conducted on the move, from short stops and from a standing position.

Fire from infantry fighting vehicles and tanks destroys tanks, other armored vehicles, fire weapons and enemy manpower, and destroys its fortifications.

and also destroys airplanes, helicopters and other air targets.

Fire from armored personnel carriers destroys manpower, fire weapons and other targets.

Automatic rifles and machine guns are used to destroy enemy personnel and firepower. They can also be used to engage low-flying targets.

A sniper rifle is used to destroy important single targets (officers, observers, snipers, fire crews, low-flying helicopters) of the enemy.

Anti-tank guided missiles, anti-tank grenade launchers and anti-tank grenades are used to destroy tanks and other armored vehicles, and other grenade launchers and hand grenades are used to defeat enemy personnel and fire weapons located outside shelters, in open trenches, ditches and behind shelters (in hollows, ravines and on reverse slopes of heights).

Directional fire can be: frontal - directed toward the front of the target; flank - directed toward the flank of the target; crossfire - conducted from two or more directions at a single target. Machine gun and automatic rifle fire opened suddenly from close range in one direction is called dagger fire.

The enemy can be defeated by fire from individual fire weapons or by concentrated fire from a squad or platoon.

To open fire on suddenly appearing aircraft and helicopters in a timely manner,

One or more machine guns are assigned to the enemy and other aerial targets in the platoon. Depending on the situation, these aerial targets can be engaged by concentrated fire from the platoon (squad).

10. Activity, decisiveness, continuity and surprise of actions are achieved by: comprehensive knowledge of the enemy; seizure and retention of the initiative; courage, audacity, persistence and tenacity of personnel in performing combat missions; rapid use of the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy, as well as the results of fire from friendly weapons; skillful overcoming or bypassing obstacles, contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods; waging combat day and night and in any weather; combat support; timely replenishment of expended ammunition, fuel and other materiel, as well as technical maintenance of weapons and military equipment.

11. In combat, a platoon (squad, tank), taking advantage of favorable terrain conditions, must skillfully combine fire with movement and make extensive use of maneuver. Maneuver is carried out using forces and equipment, as well as fire.

The maneuver of forces and means is carried out with the aim of occupying an advantageous position for firing at the most vulnerable point in the enemy's battle formation or for striking him in the flank and rear.

The types of maneuver by forces and means are: envelopment, bypass, their combination, and withdrawal. Envelopment is a maneuver carried out with the aim of reaching an enemy

An envelopment maneuver is a more in-depth maneuver performed to strike the enemy from the rear. Envelopment is usually accomplished through close fire and tactical coordination, while envelopment is accomplished through tactical coordination with units operating from the front. A withdrawal is a maneuver used to withdraw one's troops from enemy attack and occupy a more advantageous position. It is conducted only with the permission of a senior commander.

The maneuver must be carried out quickly and covertly. To accomplish this, the enemy's nuclear and firepower are exploited, as are open flanks, gaps, terrain folds, concealed approaches, smoke and aerosols, and, in defense, trenches and communication passages.

Fire maneuvering is used to more effectively engage the enemy. It involves concentrating a platoon's (squad's) fire on a single important target, timely transferring fire from one target to another, and simultaneously firing at multiple targets.

12. Constant and clear interaction between squads (tanks) in a platoon and the assets assigned to it consists of coordinating their efforts with each other in terms of tasks, boundaries, and time. To achieve this, the platoon (squad, tank) commander must have a firm grasp of the combat mission of his unit and the methods for accomplishing it, the tasks of neighboring units, landmarks, warning signals, control, and interaction established by the senior commander.

rum, and have communication within the platoon. Interaction is organized and maintained throughout the battle.

13. A platoon (squad, tank) must skillfully conduct combat at night and in other conditions of limited visibility. Night creates conditions for covert infiltration of enemy positions and surprise attacks. Night combat requires thorough preparation for combat missions, high levels of training, courage, the ability to quickly navigate, use night vision devices, lighting equipment, and target acquisition.

14. Combat support in a platoon (squad, tank) is organized and implemented to maintain high combat readiness and preserve combat effectiveness, as well as to create favorable conditions for the successful and timely completion of the assigned mission. It is organized based on the commander's decision in all types of combat, as well as during movement and deployment, and includes: reconnaissance, protection against weapons of mass destruction, camouflage, engineering and chemical support, and security.

The platoon (squad, tank) commander must take timely measures to replenish ammunition, refuel, carry out technical maintenance of combat vehicles and weapons, provide personnel with personal protective equipment and special treatment, food and other material resources.

2. Department management

15. The platoon (squad, tank) commander bears full and sole responsibility for combat readiness, the preparation of the platoon (squad, tank), weapons, and combat equipment for combat, and the successful completion of combat missions within the established timeframes, as well as for political work, education, military discipline, psychological training, and the political and morale of personnel. He is obligated to always be aware of the situation, make timely decisions, assign tasks to subordinates, and ensure their strict implementation.

In combat, the platoon (squad, tank) commander is required to observe the progress of the battle, conduct reconnaissance of the enemy, promptly assign tasks to subordinates, skillfully use all fire weapons, as well as the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy.

The platoon (squad, or tank) commander typically organizes combat on the ground, or if that's not possible, in the initial area using a map (diagram) or terrain model. In this case, the platoon commander clarifies the combat missions for the squads (tanks) and attached assets on the ground as they advance to the attack line.

The order of his work depends on the specific situation, the assigned mission, and the availability of time. In all cases, before receiving the mission, the platoon commander organizes the preparation of weapons and combat equipment for combat.

16. Having received a combat mission, the platoon commander clarifies it, assesses the situation, makes a decision

mission, conducts reconnaissance, issues combat orders, organizes interaction, combat support and control, then he checks the readiness of personnel, weapons and military equipment for combat and at the appointed time reports to the company commander on the readiness of the platoon to carry out the combat mission.

When clarifying the received task, the platoon commander must understand the task of the company and platoon and what objects (targets) in the direction of the platoon's actions are hit by the means of senior commanders, the tasks of neighbors and the procedure for interaction with them, the time of readiness to complete the task.

When assessing the situation, the platoon commander must study: the composition, position, and possible nature of the enemy's actions, the location of his firepower; the condition, supplies, and capabilities of the platoon and attached units; the composition, position, and nature of the actions of neighboring units, and the conditions for interaction with them; the terrain, its protective and concealing properties, favorable approaches, obstacles, and barriers, observation and fire conditions; the most likely directions of action for enemy aircraft, helicopters, and other air targets at low and extremely low altitudes. In addition, the platoon commander takes into account the time of day and weather conditions.

In the decision, the platoon commander determines the order of execution of the received task, the tasks of the units (tanks), assigned units and fire weapons, and the order of interaction.

When conducting reconnaissance, the platoon commander indicates landmarks on the ground,

enemy position (direction of his actions), locations of his fire weapons; clarifies tasks for squads (tanks) and indicates dismounting locations for motorized rifle squads (locations of squad positions, firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, tanks and other fire weapons).

In the combat order, the platoon commander indicates:

- composition, position and nature of the enemy's actions, the location of his fire weapons;

- direction of the platoon's actions, affected by the means of senior commanders, as well as the tasks of neighbors;

- for squads (tanks), assigned units and fire weapons, and the commander of a motorized rifle platoon, in addition, for a sniper and a rifleman-medic;

- time of readiness to perform a task;

- your place and deputy.

A combat order must be stated briefly, clearly, and in such a way that subordinates clearly understand their task.

When organizing interaction, the platoon commander must coordinate the efforts of the regular and assigned fire weapons for the successful completion of the assigned task, achieve a correct and unified understanding by all squad (tank) commanders of the combat mission and the methods for its implementation, and also indicate the warning, control, interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them.

When organizing combat support, the platoon commander specifies the order of observation and actions

personnel when the enemy uses nuclear, chemical and incendiary weapons, the order of engineering equipment of positions, their camouflage and protection.

When organizing control, the platoon commander clarifies (brings down) the radio data on the use of radio equipment and the procedure

17. Having received a combat mission, the squad (tank) commander must: understand the mission of the platoon, squad (tank), as well as the missions of neighboring units, the time of readiness to complete the mission, the procedure and deadlines for its execution; understand where the enemy is and what he is doing, as well as the location of his fire weapons; study the terrain, its protective and camouflage properties, favorable approaches, obstacles and barriers, conditions for observation and firing; assign tasks to personnel and issue a combat order.

In the combat order, the squad (tank) commander indicates:

— landmarks;
— position and nature of the enemy's actions, the location of his fire weapons;

— platoon mission;
— task of the squad (tank);
— neighbors' tasks;
— tasks for the personnel: gunner-operator (gunner, machine gunner of an armored personnel carrier), machine gunner, grenade launcher operator, driver-mechanic (driver), and, if necessary, the rest of the personnel, and the commanders of the grenade launcher, anti-tank and machine gun squads, in addition, tasks for the crews;

control, interaction signals and the procedure for action on them;

time of readiness to perform the task and the deputy.

When assigning tasks to personnel, the squad leader must indicate the place of each subordinate in the battle formation and determine the order of observation and firing.

During the battle, the squad leader sets tasks for personnel to destroy the enemy by giving commands.

18. Fire control is the most important responsibility of the platoon (squad, tank) commander. It includes: reconnaissance of ground and air targets, assessment of their importance and determination of the order of engagement; selection of the type of weapon and ammunition, type of fire and the method of its delivery; target designation, giving commands to open fire or setting fire missions; observation of the results of fire and its adjustment; fire maneuver; control over the expenditure of ammunition.

For fire control, the senior commander assigns uniform landmarks and signals. Substituting them is prohibited. If necessary, the platoon commander may assign additional landmarks.

Highly visible and most resistant to destruction local objects are selected as landmarks. When using night sights, local objects with high reflectivity within the range of the sights are selected as landmarks. Landmarks are numbered from right to left and

lines from oneself towards the enemy. One of them is designated as the main one.

Target designation can be carried out from landmarks (local objects) and from the direction of movement (attack) using tracer bullets and shells, shell explosions and signal means, as well as by aiming devices and weapons at the target.

19. The platoon commander controls the platoon by radio, voice commands, and signals.

The platoon commander's command and observation post is located in the platoon's combat formation, and when a motorized rifle platoon is operating on foot, it is located behind the platoon's line in a location that provides the best observation of the enemy, the actions of his subordinates, neighbors, and the terrain, as well as continuous control of the platoon.

The squad leader controls the squad by voice commands and signal means.

Inside an infantry fighting vehicle (armored transporter), tank, the platoon (section, tank) commander controls the actions of subordinates using commands given via an intercom or voice, and established signals.

20. When working on radio stations, the rules of communication are strictly observed. All commands in combat within the platoon are transmitted by radio in clear text. When transmitting commands, squad (tank) commanders are called by call signs, and terrain points are indicated by landmarks and code names. If the enemy creates radio interference, radio stations are

on command of the company (platoon) commander, they switch to alternate frequencies.

Alerts to personnel about enemy airborne threats, immediate threats, and the enemy's use of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) weapons, as well as radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological contamination, are provided by unified, constantly active signals. All unit personnel must be familiar with these alert signals. The platoon (squad, or tank) commander determines the actions of his subordinates in advance based on these alert signals and issues the appropriate commands upon receipt.

21. Political work in a platoon (squad, tank crew) is carried out with the aim of instilling in personnel boundless devotion to the Soviet Motherland, the Communist Party and the Soviet government, fidelity to the military oath, international duty, burning hatred of the enemy and constant readiness to carry out the assigned combat mission under any conditions.

When carrying out political work, the platoon (squad, tank) commander is obliged to:

— constantly cultivate high moral, combat and psychological qualities in subordinates, conscious military discipline, study their moods, delve into their needs and requests;

— explain the specifics of the situation, promote among the personnel the military feats accomplished by soldiers in battle;

— educate subordinates in the spirit of the military

friendship and camaraderie, mutual assistance in battle, and by personal example to mobilize them for exemplary performance of their military duty.

In his work on the political and military education of his subordinates, the platoon (squad, tank) commander must rely on communists and Komsomol members.

3. Duties of the department personnel (tank crew)

22. In combined arms combat, the role of sergeants and soldiers increases immeasurably. To achieve victory over the enemy, they must perfectly know and maintain their weapons and military equipment in constant combat readiness, masterfully wield them, and skillfully use them in combat. Furthermore, every sergeant and soldier must be ready to replace a disabled comrade, if necessary, so knowledge of related military specialties is essential.

Every sergeant and soldier is obliged to:

— know the combat mission of the platoon, your squad (tank) and your task;

— know the combat capabilities of tanks, other armored vehicles and anti-tank weapons of the enemy, their strengths and weaknesses, especially the most vulnerable spots;

— know the volume and sequence of equipment of fortification structures;

— maintain surveillance, promptly detect the enemy and immediately report it to the commander;

— boldly and decisively in the offensive, steadfastly and persistently in defense, to destroy the enemy by all means and methods,

to show courage, initiative and resourcefulness in battle, to provide assistance to a comrade;

— terrain, personal protective equipment and protective properties of vehicles; be able to quickly equip trenches and shelters, provide camouflage, overcome obstacles, barriers and contaminated zones, install and defuse anti-tank and anti-personnel mines; carry out special processing;

— be able to identify enemy aircraft and fire at their aircraft, helicopters and other air targets using small arms, and know their most vulnerable spots;

— protect the commander in battle, and in the event of his injury or death, boldly take command of the unit;

— Do not leave your place in battle without permission from the commander; if wounded or affected by radioactive, toxic substances, bacterial (biological) agents, or incendiary weapons, take the necessary measures of self- and mutual aid and continue performing the task; if ordered to go to the medical station, take your personal weapon with you; if it is impossible to go to the medical station, crawl with your weapon to a shelter and wait for medics;

— consumption of ammunition and refueling of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), tank, promptly report to your commander on the consumption of 0.5 and 0.75 of the carried (transported) supply of ammunition and refueling;

— If an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) or tank is damaged, quickly take measures to restore it.

23. The squad (tank) commander is obliged to:

— know and maintain in good working order and constant combat readiness the weapons and combat equipment of the squad (tank);

— maintain constant combat readiness and high coherence of the squad (tank crew) for combat, know the moral and business qualities of their subordinates;

— skillfully use observation devices, personally observe the enemy, the signals of the platoon commander and the actions of neighbors;

— skillfully prepare and operate communication equipment, and constantly maintain stable communication with the platoon commander;

— be able to drive an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier, tank), fire accurately from the squad weapon, infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier, tank), navigate any terrain, use navigation equipment and a topographic map, determine the position of targets, plot them on a map (diagram) and transmit the obtained data to the platoon commander;

— skillfully command a squad (tank) in battle and persistently achieve the completion of the assigned task;

— be an example of activity, courage, endurance and resourcefulness for subordinates, especially in difficult moments of battle; constantly show concern for their subordinates, ensuring that they have everything necessary for the successful conduct of battle;

— organize timely maintenance of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier, tank) and weapons, and in case of damage, report to the platoon commander and organize repairs;

— consumption of ammunition and fuel, report to the platoon commander on the expenditure of 0.5 and 0.75 of the carried (transported) supply of ammunition and refueling, take measures to replenish them; spend the emergency supply of materiel only with the permission of the platoon commander.

24. The gunner-operator of an infantry fighting vehicle (tank gunner) is obliged to:

— know the armament of the infantry fighting vehicle (tank) and the aiming and observation devices, and constantly keep them in combat readiness;

— for launching anti-tank guided missiles (firing from a gun and a coaxial machine gun) and be able to fire accurately;

— systematically check the condition of weapons, sighting devices, loading and guidance mechanisms, carry out their technical maintenance, immediately eliminate any detected faults and report this to the squad (tank) commander;

— be able to inspect, prepare and store ammunition;

— continuously monitor the battlefield, promptly detect targets and destroy them on command from the squad (tank) commander or independently;

— when the squad is operating on foot

continuously support it with fire from the infantry fighting vehicle's weapons;

— be able to operate a radio station and intercom;

— be able to move an infantry fighting vehicle (tank) out from under enemy fire to the nearest shelter;

— assist the driver-mechanic in carrying out maintenance and repairs of the infantry fighting vehicle (tank);

— know the duties of a squad (tank) commander and replace him if necessary.

25. The senior operator (operator) of the portable anti-tank missile system is obliged to:

— know the portable anti-tank missile system and constantly keep it in combat readiness;

— know the rules for launching anti-tank guided missiles, be able to control them and accurately hit enemy targets;

— continuously monitor the battlefield, promptly detect targets and destroy them on command from the squad leader or independently, and report on the results of the launches;

— systematically check the condition of the missiles and mechanisms of the portable anti-tank missile system, carry out their technical maintenance, immediately eliminate any detected faults and report this to the squad commander;

— equip and prepare a trench (site) for launching missiles;

— the squad leader and replace him if necessary.

26. The gunner is the machine gun of the armored personnel carrier responsible for:

— know the machine gun, keep it in good working order and be able to fire accurately from it;

— on command from the commander or independently destroy detected targets;

— when the squad is operating on foot, support it with fire from an armored personnel carrier;

— be able to operate a radio station and intercom; -

— be able to move an armored personnel carrier out from under enemy fire to the nearest shelter.

27. The grenade launcher, machine gunner and submachine gunner are required to:

— know your weapon, keep it in good condition and be able to fire accurately from it, observe the results of fire and skillfully adjust it;

— continuously observe the battlefield and report to the squad commander about detected targets, on the commander's command or independently destroy them with fire; observe neighbors and support them with fire;

— be able to use the devices and mechanisms located in the troop compartment of an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier);

— assist the gunner-operator in the preparation and stowage of ammunition and the technical maintenance of weapons, and the driver-mechanic (driver) in the technical maintenance and repair of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier);

— in case of forced separation from your squad, immediately join the nearest squad and continue the fight as part of it,

28. The driver-mechanic of an infantry fighting vehicle, tank (armored personnel carrier driver) is obliged to:

— know the structure, operating rules and maintenance of an infantry fighting vehicle, tank (armored personnel carrier), keep the vehicle in constant combat readiness and skillfully drive it in any conditions, time of year and day, carry out technical maintenance in a timely manner and be able to troubleshoot;

— knowledge; know and be able to use attachments

— know the armament of a combat vehicle, be able to load and fire a gun and machine gun;

— maintain the established distance and speed of movement, place in the marching and combat formations of the platoon, skillfully overcome obstacles, barriers and water obstacles;

— skillfully use the terrain and ensure the best conditions for firing while moving; conduct observation, report on detected targets and adjust fire;

— monitor fuel consumption, promptly report to the squad (tank) commander on the consumption of 0.5 and 0.75 refueling;

— If you discover a malfunction (damage) to a vehicle, immediately report it to the squad (tank) commander;

— radio station and intercom.

29. The tank loader is obliged to:

— able to inspect, prepare and store it, know where and which of them are in the stowage; quickly and dexterously load the weapon;

— assist the gunner in maintaining

weapons in good working order and, together with them, quickly eliminate malfunctions and delays that arise during firing, and the driver-mechanic - in carrying out technical maintenance and repairs of the tank;

— conduct surveillance and report to the tank commander about detected targets;

— monitor the consumption of ammunition and report this to the tank commander in a timely manner;

— know the anti-aircraft machine gun mount, the rules for firing from it and be able to fire at air targets;

— know the duties of a gunner and replace him if necessary.

The loader of the command tank, in addition, is obliged to:

— know the structure of a radio station, an intercom and keep them in constant readiness for operation;

— be able to quickly establish radio communication, know the rules and procedures for working in a radio network;

· be able to detect and quickly eliminate faults in a radio station and intercom;

— be on duty at the radio station when the commander leaves the vehicle.

30. The sniper is obliged to:

— weapon, keep it in good condition and fire accurately from it;

— skillfully observe the battlefield, identify and evaluate targets, and, on command from the commander or independently, destroy the most important of them (officers, observers, snipers, fire crews, low-flying helicopters);

— use protective masks correctly -

taking into account the terrain's properties, skillfully set up a firing position near the enemy's location.

31. The anti-aircraft gunner (anti-aircraft machine gunner) is obliged to:

— know your weapon, the rules for firing it at enemy aircraft, helicopters and other air targets, and, if necessary, at ground targets, master the weapon perfectly and keep it in constant combat readiness;

— know the basic characteristics and tactical techniques of enemy aircraft and helicopters, and one's own aviation, and be able to identify them;

— continuously monitor enemy aircraft, promptly detect and destroy aircraft, helicopters and other air targets on command from the commander or independently;

— skillfully use the terrain, correctly select and equip a firing position for shooting;

— monitor the consumption of missiles (ammunition) in combat and promptly report this to the squad (tank) commander.

32. The medic-shooter is obliged to:

— know and skillfully use medical equipment of an orderly, as well as improvised means for providing medical care;

— observe the appearance of the wounded on the battlefield and report them to the commander;

— personally provide first aid to the seriously wounded, skillfully use the protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain to shelter them.

Chapter two

OFFENSIVE

1. General provisions

33. An offensive is the primary form of combat conducted with the aim of defeating the enemy and capturing important areas (lines, objectives) of the terrain. It consists of defeating the enemy with all available means, a decisive attack, a rapid advance of troops into the depths of his disposition, the destruction and capture of manpower, the capture of weapons, military equipment, and designated areas (lines) of the terrain.

The personnel of a platoon (squad, tank), using the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy, must conduct an offensive with full exertion of forces, continuously, day and night, in any weather and in close cooperation with other units, to destroy the defending enemy:

The attack of a platoon (squad, tank) on a defending enemy is carried out on the move or from a position of direct contact with him.

The attack consists of a rapid and non-stop movement of tank and motorized rifle units in battle formation, combined with intense fire from tanks and combat vehicles.

infantry (armored personnel carriers), and as they approach the enemy, also from other types of weapons in order to destroy (defeat) him.

34. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon advances as part of a company, and can also operate independently in battalion reserves, in an assault group, or in a combat reconnaissance patrol. A motorized rifle platoon can also operate in the forward group of a tactical airborne assault force.

The platoon advances on a front of up to 300 m, and the motorized rifle squad advances on foot on a front of up to 50 m.

35. A small-arms (tank) platoon (squad, tank) on the offensive is given the target of attack and the direction of the further advance. Sometimes, especially when assigning a combat mission by radio, as well as during operations at night and in the forest, the platoon (squad, tank) may be given only the azimuth of the direction of advance.

The target of an attack by a motorized rifle (tank) platoon (squad, tank) is usually the enemy in trenches or other fortifications of a strong point, as well as tanks, guns, machine guns and other enemy fire weapons located separately in the direction of attack.

The grenade launcher platoon (squad) is given targets to hit, the direction of fire, and the direction of attack.

The machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon (squad) is given targets to hit and the direction of attack.

36. Battle order of a motorized rifle platoon,

advancing on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), and a tank platoon consists of a battle line of combat vehicles with an interval between them of up to 100 m and reinforcements operating in the battle line or behind it.

The battle formation of a motorized rifle platoon advancing on foot consists of a chain, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and reinforcements.

The battle formation of a motorized rifle squad advancing on foot consists of a chain with an interval of 6-8 meters (8-12 paces) between soldiers and an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier). For ease of fire and better adaptation to the terrain, soldiers in the chain may move slightly forward or to the side without disrupting the overall direction of the chain's advance or interfering with the actions of their neighbors. The infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) operates behind the squad chain, on its flank, and sometimes directly within the chain.

The combat order of a grenade launcher platoon operating on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) is a line of vehicles with an interval of up to 50 m between them.

The combat order of a machine-gun (anti-tank machine-gun) platoon, operating on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) in full strength, is a combat line of combat vehicles with an interval between vehicles of up to 150 m.

The combat order of a grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon, operating on foot in full force, consists of combat orders of squads with an interval between them of up to 50 m.

The combat order of the grenade launcher, machine gun, and anti-tank squads, operating on foot, consists of crews deployed along the front with an interval of 10-20 m between grenade launchers, up to 50 m between machine guns, at least 15 m between anti-tank guided missile installations, and an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier).

When attacking in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons (squads) operate in the battle line behind the tanks at a distance of 100-200 m.

When attacking on foot, the personnel of these platoons (squads) operate in a chain directly behind the tank line at a distance that ensures their safety from shell bursts from friendly artillery and provides small arms fire support for the tanks' advance. In this case, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), exploiting the terrain, advance in leaps and bounds from line to line (from cover to cover) behind their squads at a distance that ensures reliable fire support for the attacking tanks and personnel. Sometimes they may even operate directly within the chain of their squads.

A machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon (squad) usually advances in the battle formations of motorized rifle platoons, in the gaps between them, or on the flank of a company.

A grenade launcher platoon (squad) advances behind the battle formations of the first echelon motorized rifle companies at a distance of up to 300 m, in the gaps between them or on one of the flanks of the ba-

talion. If necessary, he can advance directly into the battle formations of the unit whose attack he is supporting.

37. The motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons (squads) attack the enemy, and the grenade launcher platoon (squad) supports the attack, operating in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) or on foot. After the personnel dismount, the gunners-operators (machine gunners), driver-mechanics (drivers), and deputy platoon commander remain in the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers).

2. Platoon on the offensive

38. Before the start of the offensive, the motorized rifle (tank) and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons are covertly positioned in the location indicated by the company commander, and the grenade launcher platoon is positioned in the location indicated by the battalion commander.

The platoon commander organizes the platoon's location and the preparation of weapons, military equipment and personnel for the upcoming battle, and upon receiving a combat mission, organizes the battle.

When advancing from a position of direct contact with the enemy, the motorized rifle (tank) and machine gun (anti-tank-machine gun) platoons B secretly advance within the specified time and take up the initial position for the attack. The personnel of the motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank-machine gun) platoons are usually located in a trench, and the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) take up firing positions next to

with its squads or behind them at a distance of up to 50 meters. The tank platoon is located in a previously occupied defensive strongpoint or, as part of a company, is in a wait-and-see position. The grenade launcher platoon takes up a firing position behind the motorized rifle companies of the first echelon.

In all cases, the platoon is in constant readiness to repel a possible enemy attack.

39. The decision to attack is usually made by the commander of a motorized rifle (tank, machine gun, anti-tank machine gun) platoon during reconnaissance conducted by a senior commander. If the situation does not allow for organizing a battle on the ground, the platoon commander makes a decision, issues a combat order, and organizes interaction using a map or terrain model. When advancing from a position of direct contact with the enemy, all work on organizing the battle is carried out on the ground.

During reconnaissance, the platoon commander studies the terrain, points out landmarks and clarifies:

— the outline of the enemy's forward defense line and the location of his fire weapons, especially anti-tank weapons, the locations and nature of obstacles, as well as the targets hit by the senior commander's weapons;

— combat missions of squads (tanks) and attached fire weapons;

— locations of passages in obstacles and crossings over obstacles and their designation, locations of tanks equipped with roller mine trawls;

— route of advance, deployment lines, transition to attack, dismounting and safe removal.

Squad (tank) commanders and sometimes driver-mechanics (drivers) also take part in reconnaissance.

When assigning tasks to squads (tanks), the platoon commander specifies in the combat order:

— commander of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon - the object of attack, the direction of further advance and the line of transition to attack;

— launcher commander's targets for platoon - the grenade destruction during the fire preparation period of the attack and at the beginning of the attack, the firing position, the direction of fire and the order of movement during the battle;

— Commander of a machine-gun (anti-tank machine-gun) platoon - targets to be hit, direction of attack, line of transition to attack, place in battle formation.

When attacking on foot, the commanders of the motorized rifle, grenade launcher, and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons also indicate the dismounting locations, and the commander of the motorized rifle platoon, when assigning a task to a sniper, indicates the targets to be destroyed, the order of fire, and the place in the platoon's battle formation, and the rifleman-medic - the task and location.

When organizing interaction, the platoon commander must:

— indicate the order of moving to the line of attack, deployment in battle formation, firing from small arms, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks, moving to attack, making passages in the

barriers and obstacles and their overcoming, as well as safety measures when delivering nuclear strikes against the enemy; when advancing from a position of direct contact with the enemy, indicate the procedure for occupying the initial position for the offensive, passing tanks through the battle formations of their units, and the tank platoon commander - the procedure for passing tanks through the positions of motorized rifle units and firing when moving to the attack;

— indicate the order of fire at air targets;

— coordinate the actions of squads (tanks) among themselves and with attached fire weapons and neighbors, and the commanders of the grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank-machine gun) platoons coordinate the actions of their squads with motorized rifle units;

— communicate warning, control, and interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them.

The commanders of the motorized rifle, grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons, when attacking on foot, also indicate the order of dismounting personnel and the actions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) after this.

40. During a marching attack, the motorized rifle (tank) and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons advance to the attack transition line in company column during the fire preparation period. The grenade launcher platoon advances to a firing position to support the attack of the motorized rifle units in the order specified by the battalion commander.

If the company commander has designated a platoon column deployment point, the platoons, after passing it, independently proceed to their respective directions at the maximum permissible speed. Upon approaching the attack transition point, the platoons, on the company commander's command, deploy into battle formation and, destroying the enemy with fire on the move, continue their advance toward the enemy's forward defense line. Meanwhile, the motorized rifle platoon follows the tanks and destroys enemy firepower, primarily anti-tank weapons, preventing the enemy from cutting itself off from the tanks.

As units go on the attack, platoon commanders clarify the enemy's position and, if necessary, combat missions for squads [a] (tanks) and the procedure for overcoming obstacles.

vehicles equipped with mine trawls cross the enemy's minefield independently in combat formation, while other combat vehicles without trawls, including armored personnel carriers, follow a designated passage. Personnel of the motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons, when attacking on foot, cross the minefield following the tanks along their tracks or along a designated passage.

Combat

Overcoming obstacles and barriers in front of the enemy's forward defense line by a motorized rifle (tank) platoon is carried out under the cover of artillery fire, grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons, as well as with mutual support of tank fire.

kov, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and small arms.

The tank platoon, having crossed the minefield, rapidly attacks the enemy, destroying his anti-tank weapons first and foremost with fire on the move, and continues the attack without stopping in the indicated direction.

A motorized rifle platoon, when attacking in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), having overcome a minefield, following the tanks at a precisely set time ("H"), quickly breaks into the front line of the enemy's defense, destroys his fire weapons, primarily anti-tank and armored ones, and, using the results of fire damage, quickly and relentlessly advances into the depths.

When attacking motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons on foot, platoon commanders give, and squad commanders repeat, the command "Platoon (squad), prepare to dismount." Upon this command, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) catch up with the tanks, the personnel put their weapons on safety, remove them from their firing ports, and prepare to dismount.

the platoon reaches the dismounting line, upon the platoon commander's command "Platoon to us," the driver-mechanics (drivers) reduce the speed of the vehicles or, using available cover, make a short stop. The squads, upon the command of their commanders "To the vehicle," quickly jump out of the vehicles, and upon the command "Squad, to such-and-such an object - to battle, forward," deploy into a chain and, leading the in-

intense fire on the move, at an accelerated pace or run, they continue to move towards the front line.

The personnel, having overcome the minefield and firing on the move, quickly approaches the enemy, throws K grenades at him and at the precisely set time ("H") with a cry of "Hurray" after the tanks, breaks into the front line of defense, destroys the enemy with point-blank fire and continues the attack without stopping in the designated direction.

Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), having crossed the minefield along the passages, catch up with their units, supporting their attack with the fire of their weapons, acting behind the chain of their unit, and sometimes directly behind the chain.

Flamethrowers assigned to the platoon, advancing in B the platoon's combat formations, destroy the enemy in trenches, communication passages and other fortifications.

A machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon (squad) when attacking in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) fires machine guns through loopholes, as well as fire from weapons mounted on vehicles, on the move or from short stops, hitting enemy manpower and fire weapons that impede the advance of motorized rifle platoons.

When attacking on foot, machine gun crews, operating in the combat formations of motorized rifle units, fire on the move, from short stops and from a standstill, destroy enemy manpower, fire weapons and low-flying targets.

Firing positions for squads (crews) to fire from stops are indicated by the commander.

The machine gun platoon (squad) is led by a machine gun platoon (squad) or is selected by the machine gunners themselves. The movement of a machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon (squad), operating on foot, is carried out by squads (crews) at a rapid pace, running, or dashing, depending on the terrain and enemy fire, as a rule, with mutual fire support, including fire from infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers).

The anti-tank squad of the anti-tank machine gun platoon, operating in the combat formations of motorized rifle units or in the gaps between them, from successively occupied firing positions on the command (signal) of the platoon commander or independently destroys tanks and other armored enemy targets that impede the advance of tanks and motorized rifle platoons.

A grenade launcher platoon (squad) during the fire preparation for an attack and with the beginning of the attack with grenade launcher fire from the occupied firing position destroys and suppresses manpower and fire assets on the forward edge of the enemy's defense. Once targets are hit or motorized rifle units approach the line of safe distance from grenade explosions, the grenade launcher platoon, on a command (signal) from the battalion commander or independently, shifts fire into the depths of revived or newly discovered targets. When firing from the ground, the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) of the grenade launcher platoon operate next to the crews or behind them at a distance of up to 100 m, covering their firing positions with their fire and supporting the attack of the motorized rifle units.

units. Movement is carried out by platoon or squad in order to ensure continuous support for rifle units.

When personnel are operating on foot, the commanders of the motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons dismount and advance behind the platoon line at a distance of up to 50 meters in a location that allows for easier observation and control of the platoon's actions. The platoon commander exercises control of fire and the movement of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) through his deputy.

The commander of the grenade launcher platoon is in the combat formation of the platoon, and if the platoon is assigned to one of the motorized rifle companies in sections, then

41. During the offensive, the platoon commander conducts observation, assigns tasks to squads (tanks) and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), as well as attached fire weapons, to destroy and suppress the enemy. The motorized rifle platoon commander also designates targets for the tanks that impede the advance of personnel.

A platoon outflanks a strongpoint where the enemy is offering resistance and attacks it from the flank or rear. Terrain folds, gaps in the enemy's battle formations, or exposed flanks are used for maneuver, while smoke and aerosols can be used for camouflage. If it is impossible to outflank the enemy's strongpoint, the platoon commander concentrates the platoon's fire on targets impeding the advance.

and a decisive attack from the front completes its destruction.

As enemy resistance weakens, the motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons, advancing on foot, mount their vehicles on command (signal) from the senior commander. To do this, the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), on command from the platoon commanders, catch up with their squads, slow down, or make a short stop. On the squad commanders' command, "To the vehicle," the personnel run to their infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), put their weapons on safety, then, on the command, "To your positions," quickly mount and prepare to fire on the move. While the personnel are mounting, the infantry fighting vehicle gunners (machine gunners on the armored personnel carriers) observe the enemy and destroy any targets they spot. Operating in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), and sometimes as a landing force on tanks, the platoon continues to carry out its mission.

The platoon commander immediately uses the successful advancement of at least one squad (tank) or neighbors to develop the success.

Having discovered nuclear or chemical attack weapons or anti-tank guided missile installations, the platoon, skillfully using hidden approaches, quickly reaches these weapons, destroys the enemy's manpower with a decisive attack and disables the installations (guns, mortars).

The platoon bypasses or avoids obstacles encountered in the depths of the enemy's defense.

crosses the made passage. The passage being made by the engineer-sapper unit is covered by the platoon's fire.

In difficult terrain, the motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons, when advancing on foot, overtake the tanks and advance under the cover of their fire and that of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers). As these areas are cleared, the tanks again move forward, and the platoons continue to advance behind them.

42. The platoon destroys the counterattacking enemy in cooperation with other units by a rapid attack or, on the instructions of the company commander, first engages the enemy with fire from an advantageous position, while tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) take up firing positions behind the nearest cover, and the personnel of the motorized rifle platoon dismount and take up advantageous positions, usually in front of them. Then the platoon completes its destruction with an attack.

A platoon that has not been counterattacked accelerates its advance in order to reach the flank and rear of the counterattacking enemy.

43. Having discovered the enemy's retreat, the platoon commander reports this to the company commander and immediately begins pursuit.

During pursuit, the platoon, skillfully using the folds of the terrain and its other camouflaging properties, reaches the enemy's escape route, hinders his actions and defeats him with a decisive attack.

Motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons pursue the enemy

usually in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) or by landing troops on tanks.

44. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon, which constitutes the battalion reserve, advances behind the advancing units at a distance specified by the battalion commander, in readiness to develop the offensive, destroy the enemy remaining in the rear of the advancing units, or to perform other tasks.

Having received a mission, the commander of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigns tasks to the squads (tanks) on the move. He also indicates the enemy's position and the location of their firepower, the line of engagement, the target of the attack, and the direction of the further advance. Upon approaching the designated line, the platoon deploys into battle formation and swiftly attacks the enemy.

45. When advancing from a position of direct contact with the enemy, a tank platoon, occupying a wait-and-see position, begins to advance to the attack line upon the command (signal) of the senior commander. Upon approaching this line, it deploys into a battle line and continues moving at the maximum permissible speed, destroying the enemy with fire on the move.

When attacking with infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), the personnel of the motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons are boarded during the fire preparation for the attack in the initial position for the offensive. The infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), on the command (signal) of the platoon commander, leave the trenches and approach stealthily.

They approach their squads, taking advantage of the terrain, and make a halt. Upon the platoon commander's commands, "Platoon to the vehicles," and "To your positions," the personnel quickly board the vehicles and prepare to engage fire on the move.

The motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons, with the tanks moving to their initial positions behind the tanks, go on the attack. The grenade launcher platoon supports their attack with fire from advantageous positions.

When attacking on foot, with tanks approaching the initial position for the attack, the platoon commander gives the command "Prepare to attack", and after they have passed, "Platoon, attack - forward", according to which the personnel jump out of the trench (trenches) and, at an accelerated pace or running after the tanks, attack the enemy.

The tank, motorized rifle, and machine gun (anti-tank-machine gun) platoons carry out an attack on the enemy's forward defense line and develop the offensive in depth in the same order as during an offensive on the move.

46. A platoon typically crosses water obstacles on the move. When advancing toward a water obstacle, the platoon commander instructs the squads (tanks) on the crossing location, the firing order during the crossing, and the mission on the opposite bank.

Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) are prepared for crossing when approaching a water obstacle. Particular attention is paid to the tightness of hatches, embrasures, and doors, and the proper functioning of the water drainage system.

pumps, and the presence and tightness of drain plugs. Platoon personnel in the vehicles don life jackets.

Preparation of tanks for underwater crossing is also carried out during the advance to the water obstacle and is completed in the sealing area.

Motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons, reaching the water obstacle and supported by tank and artillery fire, cross it without delay in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), airborne crossing craft, or via a captured crossing. Any enemy offering resistance is destroyed by the platoons with fire from all afloat assets. Upon reaching the opposite bank, they continue their advance in the designated direction.

A tank platoon crosses a water obstacle by bridge, ford, or ferry. As part of a company, it can cross underwater. Upon reaching the opposite bank, the platoon, using artillery fire, immediately engages other units to destroy the defending enemy and advance in depth.

A grenade launcher platoon, having reached a water obstacle, takes up a firing position on its bank and provides fire support for the crossing of motorized rifle units and their battle on the opposite bank. It carries out the crossing on the command (signal) of the battalion (company) commander. Upon reaching the opposite bank, the platoon quickly

The unit takes up a firing position and continues to support the attacking units.

47. A motorized rifle platoon assigned to the advance group from a battalion operating in a tactical airborne assault is usually tasked with capturing a landing site and ensuring the landing of troops.

The platoon assigned to the forward group is usually reinforced by anti-aircraft gunners, sappers, and chemical reconnaissance personnel.

The platoon commander assigned to the forward group, after understanding the assigned mission and assessing the situation, must understand where the enemy is and what he is doing, by what time the landing site must be captured, and what to do after the mission is accomplished; study the flight route and the terrain in the landing area on the map; determine the tasks for the squads, assigned assets, and the order of action.

The platoon commander issues a combat order before the landing on a terrain model map or

In the combat order, the platoon commander indicates:

- composition, position, nature of the enemy's actions in the flight path and in the area of the landing site;
- the object of attack and the nature of further actions actions;
- tasks of departments;
- time of readiness for boarding helicopters and their tail numbers;
- his place and deputy.

After giving the combat order, the platoon commander indicates the order of observation and firing from small arms in flight, sequentially

the efficiency of disembarking personnel from helicopters, the procedure for destroying and suppressing the enemy at the landing site, warning, control and interaction signals, the procedure for acting on them and identifying friendly aircraft and helicopters.

48. The advance group enters combat from the air. As the helicopters approach the landing site, the enemy is destroyed and suppressed by onboard weapons and small arms fire from the platoon, after which the landing takes place. Units assigned to conduct reconnaissance usually land with the platoon.

The platoon quickly exits the helicopters and destroys the enemy on the landing zone. The platoon commander briefs the squads on the situation and tasks. The advance group deploys into battle formation, rapidly advances to a favorable position, usually beyond the landing zone, takes up a firing position, and prepares to repel enemy attacks. Minefields are usually installed in the tank-prone area. As the enemy approaches the landing zone, the platoon engages them with all available firepower and facilitates the landing of tactical airborne troops.

49. When breaking through a fortified area, a motorized rifle platoon can act as part of an assault group to block and destroy the enemy in permanent fire positions and other important structures.

The composition of the assault group is determined based on the nature of long-term fire relations.

weapons. In addition to a motorized rifle unit, it may include tanks, guns (primarily self-propelled), anti-tank guided missile launchers, grenade launchers, machine guns, flamethrowers, and other fire weapons, as well as an engineer unit with demolition charges.

The assault group is given the target of attack and the direction of further advance.

The target of the assault group's attack may be a permanent fire base or other important structure in the direction of attack.

The assault group is provided with an increased supply of ammunition, especially hand and anti-tank grenades, demolition charges, smoke and incendiary agents.

50. When organizing an offensive, the commander of the assault group, if time permits, prepares the group on terrain equipped with mock-ups and obstacles similar to the enemy's permanent fire fortifications: At the same time, techniques for blocking and destroying the enemy in permanent fire fortifications, as well as issues of interaction within the assault group and with neighboring units, are practiced.

51. An assault group, designed to block and destroy a permanent fire fortification located on the enemy's forward defense line, takes up its initial position during the fire preparation for the attack in the immediate vicinity of this fortification. The assault group begins its attack movement simultaneously with the general attack,

52. The assault group is usually divided into sub-groups: fire, obstacle clearance (demolition) and capture.

Tanks, guns, mortars and anti-tank guided missile launchers, which make up the fire subgroup, fire at the embrasures of the attacked permanent fire structure and at the fire weapons covering it.

Tanks with mounted equipment and an engineer-sapper unit, which make up the obstacle clearance (demolition) subgroup, move up to the obstacles covering the permanent fire structure and make passages in them.

The remaining assault team personnel, comprising the capture subgroup, advance through the cleared passages toward the structure and attack it. Machine gunners and submachine gunners destroy periscopes, jam armored turrets, cover embrasures with earth bags or improvised means, and take up positions around the permanent emplacement, ready to destroy the enemy should they emerge from the structure. Grenade launchers destroy the structure, and flamethrowers fire flames into the structure. The fire subgroup denies the enemy access from the rear, while the demolition subgroup plants demolition charges and, upon the assault team commander's signal, detonates the permanent emplacement.

53. Preparation for an offensive at night is carried out during daylight hours. The platoon commander, when organizing an offensive, in addition to the general issues provided for in preparing for an offensive,

under normal conditions, indicates: landmarks visible in the dark; azimuth of the direction of the platoon's advance and the leading squad (tank); the procedure for designating squads (tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers), lighting the area, using night vision devices and preparing the platoon's weapons for firing at night; identification signals and measures to protect personnel from light radiation, and also organizes the provision of squads (tanks) with lighting signal equipment, tracer rows and bullets

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To protect against the light radiation of nuclear explosions, the protective properties of military equipment are used, and personnel wear special protective goggles. Furthermore, optical instruments, night vision devices, and cockpit glass are prepared to attenuate the effects of the light pulse.

During a night offensive, special attention is paid to reconnaissance, maintaining direction and timely identification of one's position.

A motorized rifle platoon usually advances at night on foot. Tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) operate in the chain of motorized rifle units.

Lighting equipment is used in such a way as not to illuminate one's own battle formations.

3. Squad on the offensive

54. Before the start of an offensive, the squad is secretly positioned in the place indicated by the platoon commander, and when advancing from a position

To avoid direct contact with the enemy, the infantry squad secretly takes up its initial offensive position. In the initial position, the personnel of the motorized rifle squad are usually positioned in a trench, and the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) is in a firing position next to or behind the trench. The grenade launcher, machine gun, and antitank squads, as a rule, take up firing positions where they dig and equip trenches.

Before the offensive, the squad commander prepares the squad for the upcoming battle, and upon receiving the combat mission, organizes the battle.

In the combat order, the squad commander indicates:

— landmarks;

— the composition, position and nature of the enemy's actions, the outline of the forward edge of defense in the locations of his fire weapons;

— the platoon (the object of attack and the direction of further advance);

— the task of the department (the object of attack and the direction of further offensive);

— tasks of neighbors, the tank behind which the squad will advance, its number (identification mark);

— tasks for personnel:

rifle commander, the driver-operator squad - to the motorized (machine gunner), machine gunner and grenade launcher, and, if necessary, to the rest of the personnel - targets to be engaged and the order of firing; to the driver-mechanic (driver) - the direction, order of movement on the attack, overcoming obstacles and barriers; to all personnel a number (identification

(the tank's identification sign) behind which the squad will operate, the procedure for interaction with it, as well as the procedure for using artillery fire and other fire weapons; when attacking on foot, all personnel are also shown the place of each soldier in the squad chain, the place and procedure for dismounting, and the procedure for overcoming obstacles and barriers;

The grenade launcher squad commander is responsible for the crews - targets to be engaged, firing positions and the procedure for occupying them, the direction of fire and the procedure for conducting fire, as well as interaction with motorized rifle units; the gunner-operator (machine gunner) is responsible for the procedure for covering the actions of the crews and — supporting the attack of motorized rifle units with fire from a gun and machine gun; the driver-mechanic (driver) is responsible for the direction of attack, the procedure for moving, — overcoming obstacles and barriers;

The commander of a machine-gun (anti-tank) squad gives the crews, the gunner-operator (machine gunner) - targets to be engaged, the order of fire and joint actions of the motorized rifle units, the driver-mechanic (driver) - the direction of attack, the order of movement to the attack, overcoming obstacles and barriers; when attacking on foot, in addition, the place and order of dismounting, overcoming obstacles and barriers are indicated;

— warning, control, interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them;

— time of readiness for the offensive and replacement

The squad commander issues a combat order during a marching attack on a terrain model. If

If the situation allows, he clarifies the task for the gunner-operator (machine gunner) and the driver-mechanic (driver) on the ground. The company commander organizes their visit to the ground to clarify the task and study the route to the enemy's forward defense line.

55. When advancing on the move, the commander of a motorized rifle (machine gun, anti-tank, grenade launcher) squad, with the start of the platoon's deployment in battle formation, moves the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) to his direction, clarifies to the gunner-operator (machine gunner) and the driver-mechanic (driver) the object of attack (targets), the direction of further advance (direction of advance), the place of passage in obstacles, and controls the fire of the squad.

When attacking from an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), the squad, after deploying the platoon into a battle line behind the tank or independently, continues to advance to the front line of the enemy's defense, destroying surviving anti-tank and other fire weapons with fire from weapons mounted on the vehicle and from small arms through loopholes.

The minefield is cleared using the mine sweeper on the combat vehicles, or, if a sweeper is unavailable, through a cleared passage in the order specified by the platoon commander, in close coordination with tanks and adjacent combat vehicles (armored personnel carriers). After clearing the obstacles, the squad retakes its place in the battle line, swiftly breaks into the enemy's forward defense line, and destroys it.

To attack on foot with the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) moving to the designated dismounting point, the squad, on the command of its commander "To the vehicle," quickly jumps out of the vehicle, on the command "Squad, in the direction of such-and-such an object, the leader is such-and-such, to battle, forward" or "Squad, behind me, to battle," deploys into a chain and, at an accelerated pace or run, conducting intensive fire on the move, continues the attack.

The squad leader, moving forward in the chain, clarifies on the move the squad's attack object, the order of overcoming obstacles, and sets (clarifies) tasks for the machine gunner, grenade launcher, and submachine gunners.

During the attack, the squad follows the tank closely and destroys enemy fire weapons, primarily anti-tank weapons, with its fire, promptly indicating to the tank the most dangerous targets that hinder its advance.

The squad typically crosses a minefield by following the tank along its tracks or through a cleared passage, usually as part of a platoon. Having cleared the minefield, the squad once again deploys into a line, rapidly approaches the enemy, lobs grenades at them, and, with a cry of "Hurrah!", bursts into the forward line, destroying the enemy with point-blank fire.

Having destroyed the enemy, the squad, without delay, moves forward, as the enemy resistance weakens, on the command (signal) of the platoon commander, it boards an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier, landing on a tank) and continues the offensive in the indicated direction,

When attacking deep into the enemy's defense, the squad, without deviating from the direction of attack, using the folds of the terrain, quickly goes to the flank or rear of the enemy · and destroys him with a decisive attack.

During an offensive, the squad commander assigns tasks to his personnel to identify and destroy anti-tank and other enemy fire weapons, and uses signal cartridges and tracer bullets to indicate to the tank targets that are hindering the squad's advance.

56. The squad begins an advance from a position of direct contact with the enemy from the initial trench position. Before the attack, the squad destroys any detected machine guns, grenade launchers, and other fire weapons, as well as enemy personnel, with its own weapons.

When attacking with infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), personnel board as the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) approach their initial attack position. Motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank) squads, upon the commands of their commanders, "To the vehicle" or "To your positions," quickly board, prepare to fire on the move, and follow the tank or independently attack the enemy.

When attacking on foot, personnel, upon the command of their commander, "Squad, prepare to attack," prepare weapons and grenades for action. Upon the command (signal) of the platoon commander to begin moving to the attack, the squad commander gives the command, "Squad, attack forward," upon which the squad quickly jumps out.

emerges from a trench (foxhole) and, at a quick pace or run following a tank or independently, with the support of fire from an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), attacks the enemy and continues the offensive in depth.

4. Tank on the offensive

57. Before the start of an offensive, the tank is positioned on the move in the place designated by the platoon commander, and during an offensive from a position of direct contact with the enemy, in a firing position or as part of a platoon in a waiting position.

Before the start of an offensive, the tank commander oversees the preparation of the crew and tank for the upcoming battle, and upon receiving a combat mission, organizes the battle.

In the combat order, the tank commander indicates:

— landmarks;

— position and nature of the enemy's actions, the outline of the forward line of defense and the location of his fire weapons;

— platoon task (attack object and direction of further advance);

— the tank's task (the target of attack and the direction of further advance);

— tasks of neighbors, including a motorized rifle squad advancing behind a tank;

— personnel - the gunner of the target gun for destruction by fire from the gun and machine gun, the order of observation and firing; the driver-mechanic - the direction, the order of movement on the attack, overcoming obstacles and

fifth; to the loader - the order of observation, firing at air targets and actions with weapons;

— warning signals, control signals, actions and the procedure for action on them; mutual

— time of readiness for the offensive and replacement

The tank commander issues combat orders for a marching attack using a terrain model. If conditions permit, he clarifies the gunner's and driver's missions on the ground. The company commander organizes their deployment to the ground to clarify the mission and study the route to the enemy's forward defense line.

During the battle, the tank commander sets tasks by giving commands.

58. When deploying a platoon into battle formation, the tank commander moves the tank to his direction, clarifies to the gunner and driver the object of attack (targets), the direction of further advance, the location of the passage through obstacles, the procedure for overcoming them, and directs the fire and movement of the tank. The tank continues to move without stopping and, maintaining its place in the platoon's battle formation, in cooperation with other tanks, and in joint actions with motorized rifle units and with NIMIN, destroys tanks, anti-tank guided missile launchers, other fire weapons, and enemy personnel.

The tank overcomes the enemy minefield using a mine trawl or through a cleared passage in the order specified by the platoon commander. When overcoming a minefield, the tank

must fire at the enemy, primarily destroying his anti-tank weapons that are firing from the flanks.

Having broken into the enemy's front line, the tank destroys it with fire and tracks and rapidly moves forward.

59. During an offensive, the tank commander must observe the enemy and the terrain, choose advantageous directions for movement, maintain continuous communication with the platoon commander, monitor the actions of neighboring tanks and the motorized rifle unit, use their signals and independently destroy the enemy who is hindering forward movement.

Without orders, a tank does not leave its place in the platoon's battle formation. If other tanks in the platoon are disabled, the remaining tank joins the adjacent platoon and continues fighting. If a tank is damaged and comes to a halt, the crew continues to engage the enemy with fire from its position, while simultaneously taking measures to repair the damage. The crew has the right to abandon a tank only if it is on fire and all firefighting efforts have proven ineffective. When abandoning a tank, personal weapons, ammunition, and grenades are taken.

60. The tank assigned to destroy targets with direct fire during the fire preparation for the attack, on the instructions of the platoon commander, moves to the prepared firing position and destroys or suppresses the specified targets on the forward edge and in the immediate depth of the enemy defense. With the approach of the remaining tanks of the platoon

Yes, he attacks the enemy together with them and acts in accordance with the combat mission and commands (signals) of the platoon commander.

5. Offensive in special conditions

61. In a city, a platoon usually advances along one or both sides of a street, while a squad advances along one side. Mutual support is achieved by firing at buildings located on the opposite side of the street.

A motorized rifle platoon (squad) and its attached grenade launchers, machine guns, and flamethrowers destroy the enemy with fire and grenades, primarily in basements and lower floors of buildings. Tanks, as a rule, operate in the chain of the motorized rifle platoon or behind it, destroying the enemy with their fire in basements, lower floors of buildings, and other shelters, ensuring the advance of the motorized rifle units. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) operate behind the tanks, leaping from cover to cover and using their weapons to destroy any enemy impeding the advance of personnel and tanks.

Grenade launcher, anti-tank, and machine gun squads and crews usually advance from one cover to another and support the advance of motorized rifle and tank units with their fire. Before the attack, they usually take up firing positions in buildings adjacent to the target. To replace the fire

Hidden approaches and breaches in the walls of buildings and fences are used to create new positions.

62. When organizing an offensive in a city, the platoon (squad, tank) commander carefully studies the nature of the enemy's defenses in the attacked object, especially the fire system and the possibility of conducting flanking fire from neighboring buildings, the most convenient approaches to the object and the presence of obstacles.

Before the attack, infantry fighting vehicles, tanks, guns, and anti-tank guided missile launchers destroy the enemy in the target and adjacent buildings with direct fire. Simultaneously, the personnel of the motorized rifle platoon (squad), along with their assigned machine gunners and flamethrowers, fire at windows, doors, and embrasures and, using breaches in walls, underground utility lines, communication passages, and other hidden approaches, advance toward the objective.

As a motorized rifle platoon (squad) approaches the target, the fire of tanks, guns, and other weapons shifts to the upper floors and attics. Acting boldly and daringly, the squads, under cover of fire from all sources, smoke, and aerosols, break into the building and, moving from floor to floor along staircases or through gaps in the floors, destroy the enemy with point-blank fire from assault rifles, machine guns, and grenades. The enemy, firing from windows and roofs of buildings, is eliminated by snipers and specially assigned machine gunners and submachine gunners. Meanwhile, the platoon's assigned sappers make passages in the walls.

on the floors and between floors, and, if necessary, demining the captured building.

Having captured the building and cleared it of the enemy, the platoon (squad) attacks the next object.

63. To capture particularly strong buildings and structures prepared for defense, a motorized rifle platoon, and sometimes even a squad, may act as part of an assault group. In addition to a motorized rifle unit, an assault group may include tanks, guns (primarily self-propelled), mortars, anti-tank guided missile launchers, grenade launchers, machine guns, flamethrowers, and other fire weapons, as well as an engineer unit with demolition charges. The assault group is issued an increased quantity of ammunition, especially hand and anti-tank grenades, smoke, incendiary, and signal devices, as well as equipment for storming buildings and overcoming obstacles.

Heavily fortified buildings are blockaded and then blown up.

64. In the mountains, in hard-to-reach areas, a motorized rifle platoon can operate independently, separated from the company, and a squad, as a rule, can operate as part of a platoon. A motorized rifle platoon (squad) usually operates on foot.

A tank platoon (tank) usually advances on tank-accessible terrain. It can be attached to a motorized rifle company and attack the enemy in the chain or behind the chain in accessible directions. The platoon (tank) overcomes difficult-to-reach areas after capturing them with motorized

rifle units, whose actions he supports with fire.

When organizing an offensive in the mountains, the platoon (squad, tank) commander, in addition to the general issues considered when preparing an offensive under normal conditions, carefully studies the enemy's fire system at all levels, paying attention to the fire weapons delivering flanking fire; selects hidden approaches for the offensive and directions for the maneuver of squads (tanks); determines which fire weapons and from which direction it is advantageous to engage the enemy; the locations of possible blockages, avalanches, rockfalls, and slides; the presence and nature of natural obstacles and the procedure for overcoming them.

During the offensive, surveillance is intensified, with special attention paid to the timely suppression of enemy fire weapons conducting flanking fire, to identifying and destroying ambushes, and to the use of machine guns and sniper rifles.

When attacking a height with a multi-tiered enemy position, its firepower and manpower are simultaneously suppressed on all tiers. During an attack on the first tier, some of the platoon's (squad's) firepower engages the enemy on subsequent tiers and their flanking firepower. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks move across accessible terrain and provide fire support to the platoon.

65. In the forest, a platoon (squad, tank) advances, as a rule, along a road, clearing, or as directed given azimuth.

When organizing an offensive in the forest, the platoon (squad, tank) commander, in addition to the general questions provided for when preparing an offensive under normal conditions, informs the squad commanders (personnel) of the azimuth of the direction of the offensive, establishes the procedure for overcoming forest blockages and destroying the enemy firing from the trees.

A motorized rifle platoon usually operates on foot, with intervals between squads being reduced. The platoon commander advances behind the leading squad.

A tank platoon can be attached to a motorized rifle company.

Tanks operate in accessible terrain, usually in a chain of motorized rifle platoons or behind the chain, supporting their attack with fire. Motorized rifle units designate targets for the tanks, destroy enemy antitank weapons, and ensure the tanks' advance. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) then advance behind the tanks and, with their weapons, destroy enemy targets that impede the advance of personnel and tanks.

During an offensive, the platoon (squad, tank) maintains all-round surveillance, with particular attention paid to identifying and destroying anti-tank weapons. Enemy fire from trees is eliminated by a sniper and designated machine gunners and submachine gunners. The platoon commander dispatches patrols for immediate security.

As a rule, a platoon (squad, tank) bypasses forest blockages and other obstacles, and if bypassing is impossible, it overcomes them through a cleared passage.

66. In the desert, a platoon (squad, tank) makes extensive use of gaps and open flanks in the enemy's defenses for rapid advancement into depth and decisive attacks on strongpoints from the rear.

When organizing an offensive in the desert, the platoon commander, in addition to the general issues envisaged when preparing an offensive under normal conditions, indicates to the squads (tanks) the azimuth of the direction of the offensive, the procedure for designating the direction of the offensive (route), assigns several duty machine guns for firing at enemy aircraft, helicopters and other air targets, takes measures to prepare combat equipment for use during sandstorms and paint it to match the background of the surrounding terrain, protect personnel during sudden changes in meteorological conditions, prevent heat strokes, provide personnel with a supply of water and monitor its consumption.

During an offensive, the platoon (squad, tank) commander pays special attention to maintaining direction.

67. In northern regions and in winter, when there is deep snow cover, personnel of a motorized rifle platoon (squad) usually advance on skis. Dismounting and mounting skis during a marching attack usually occurs at a greater distance from the enemy than would normally be the case.

Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) operate behind tanks, using their weapons to destroy enemy targets that impede the advance of personnel and tanks. In difficult-to-reach areas, they typically advance along roads, providing fire support to the platoon. Attacks by infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) are also possible on crusted or icy terrain.

In deep snow, a tank platoon (tank) usually advances in a chain of motorized rifle units or behind a chain, and overcomes difficult-to-pass areas using mounted equipment.

When organizing an offensive, the platoon (squad, tank) commander pays special attention to preparing weapons, combat equipment, and personal protective equipment for use in low-temperature conditions and to preventing personnel from hypothermia and frostbite. He also takes measures to provide vehicles with cross-country mobility equipment. Units are provided with camouflage suits, and combat equipment is painted white.

When fighting deep in enemy defenses, in order to carry out outflanking and attack the enemy from the flank and rear, the commander of a motorized rifle platoon must make extensive use of squad actions on skis.

Chapter Three

DEFENSE

1. General provisions

68. Defense is a type of combat. Its purpose is to disrupt or repel an offensive (attack) by superior enemy forces and inflict significant losses on them, to hold important areas (lines, objects) of the terrain, and thereby create favorable conditions for a decisive offensive.

Defense can be prepared in advance or organized during combat, in the absence of direct contact with the enemy and in conditions of contact with him. 4

69. The defense must be stable and active, capable of repelling enemy attacks using all types of weapons.

The stability and activity of the defense are achieved by: the endurance, fortitude, and tenacity of the defending troops in repelling enemy attacks, their high morale; a skillfully organized defense and fire system; the rapid destruction of the enemy who has penetrated the defense; the skillful use of favorable terrain conditions, its engineering equipment, and careful camouflage; the implementation of measures to protect against incendiary weapons; and

training personnel to conduct combat in contaminated areas over a long period of time, clear interaction, comprehensive support for combat and skillful management of units.

In defense, each soldier, skillfully using his weapons, fortifications and favorable terrain conditions, can destroy a large number of enemy soldiers, as well as successfully fight against their advancing tanks and other armored vehicles.

A platoon (squad, tank) does not have the right to leave the strong point (position) it occupies and retreat without an order from the company (platoon) commander.

70. When a platoon goes on the defensive, first of all, observation and a fire system must be organized in front and on the flanks.

The platoon fire system in defense includes: areas of concentrated platoon fire prepared in front of the forward edge of the defense; zones of anti-tank fire from infantry fighting vehicles (tanks) and continuous multi-layered fire from all other platoon fire weapons in front of the forward edge, in gaps, on the flanks and in the depth of the defense; a prepared maneuver of fire from infantry fighting vehicles (tanks) in threatened directions.

The fire system is constructed taking into account the fire capabilities of all types of weapons of the platoon and the fire assets assigned to it, on their close interaction and in combination with engineering obstacles and natural barriers. It must ensure the defeat of the enemy,

First of all, its tanks and other armored vehicles, on the approaches to the defense, in front of the front line, between neighboring strong points and in the depths of the defense, the ability to conduct effective frontal, flank and crossfire.

When organizing a fire system, a motorized rifle (tank) platoon and squad are assigned a fire strip, an additional firing sector, and the platoon, in addition, is assigned one or two areas of concentrated fire.

The grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons are assigned a firing line, an additional firing sector, areas of concentrated fire, and the grenade launcher platoon, in addition, is assigned the main direction of fire and the lines of defensive fire.

Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, guns, anti-tank guided missile launchers, grenade launchers, flamethrowers, and machine guns are assigned primary and secondary firing positions, with primary and secondary sectors of fire (flamethrowers) from each position within their effective fire range. Fire from hand-held anti-tank grenade launchers is prepared within the fire lane of their squads. The fire lanes (sectors of fire) of adjacent units (fire weapons) must overlap at junctions.

The readiness of the fire system is determined by the occupation of firing positions by infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, guns and other fire weapons, the preparation of firing data, and the availability of ammunition.

2. Platoon on the defensive

71. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon, skillfully utilizing its weapons, the terrain and its engineering equipment, and obstacles, is capable of inflicting heavy losses on an advancing enemy and holding its positions. It typically defends as part of a company, may be in battalion reserve, or may be assigned to combat security or ambush duties.

The platoon defends a strong point up to 400 m along the front and up to 300 m in depth.

The strongpoint of a motorized rifle platoon consists of squad positions, firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and attached fire weapons, and the strongpoint of a tank platoon consists of firing positions of tanks and attached weapons.

Infantry fighting vehicles and tanks in a platoon strongpoint are positioned along the front and in depth at intervals of up to 200 m. Firing positions for them are selected taking into account terrain conditions on both the forward and reverse slopes of the heights in such a way as to ensure observation of the enemy and fire at maximum range with direct fire from guns, machine guns and anti-tank guided missiles, mutual fire support and the ability to conduct concentrated fire in front of the forward edge and on the flanks of the strongpoint, as well as all-round defense, concealed placement of fire weapons and camouflage.

Armored personnel carriers usually take up firing positions deep within the strongpoint so as to ensure the possibility of firing from

machine guns mainly towards the flanks and into the gaps.

The machine gun (anti-tank) squad and flamethrower squad assigned to the motorized rifle platoon can be located in the positions of the motorized rifle squads, and the grenade launcher squad - in the gaps between them or on the flank of the platoon's strongpoint.

Anti-tank weapons and tanks not subordinate to the platoon commander may occupy firing positions in the platoon's strongpoint and on its flanks. The platoon commander must be familiar with the missions of these weapons and their commanders and maintain coordination with them.

The gaps between platoon strongpoints can be up to 300 m, and between squad positions - up to 50 m. They must be under continuous observation, covered by fire and obstacles.

A grenade launcher platoon in defense typically operates as a full complement or in squads, occupying firing positions in the gaps between the strongpoints of motorized rifle companies (platoons) or on their flanks. Firing positions along the front can be: for a platoon - up to 100 meters, for a squad - up to 20 meters, with intervals between squads of 10-20 meters.

The machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon operates in squads, taking up firing positions in the strongholds of motorized rifle platoons, in the gaps between them or on the flanks.

72. Having received an order to go on the defensive in conditions of direct contact with the enemy, the platoon commander must quickly

Assign tasks to squads (tanks) to occupy positions in the strongpoint designated by the platoon, organize surveillance in front of and on the flanks of the platoon's strongpoint, coordinate and organize the fire system, combat support, control, protection from incendiary weapons, and the engineering equipment of the strongpoint. Subsequently, he studies the terrain, clarifies the squads' (tanks') tasks and the order of interaction, and, if necessary, other issues.

When transitioning to a defensive position without enemy contact, the platoon commander leads the platoon to the designated strongpoint or a concealed location on its approaches, dislocates it covertly, and organizes observation and immediate security. After this, he, together with the squad (tank) commanders and attached assets, conducts reconnaissance, issues combat orders, organizes coordination and the fire system, combat support, command and control, and protection from incendiary weapons. The platoon commander then organizes the occupation of the strongpoint, establishes a battle formation and fire system, and organizes observation and engineering equipment for the strongpoint.

During reconnaissance, the platoon commander studies the terrain, indicates landmarks to squad (tank) commanders, and specifies: the position, composition, and most likely direction of the enemy's advance, possible lines of attack, and the direction of action of his combat helicopters; the outline of the company's forward defense line, the platoon's strongpoint, and its neighbors; squad positions (tank firing positions)

and attached fire weapons; platoon (squad) fire line and additional firing sector; primary and reserve firing positions, primary and additional firing sectors of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers, tanks), as well as attached fire weapons and weapons intended to cover flanks and gaps; the procedure and timing of engineering equipment of the strongpoint and squad positions (firing positions), the locations and nature of engineering obstacles set up in front of the platoon's defensive front and on the flanks, and the procedure for covering them with fire; the location of the command and observation post.

73. When assigning tasks to squads (tanks), the platoon commander indicates in the combat order:

— Motorized rifle platoon commander - squad tasks, their positions, fire lines, and additional sectors of fire; primary and secondary firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), their primary and additional sectors of fire from each position; platoon concentrated fire areas and locations within them at which squads should fire; tasks for assigned fire weapons, their primary and secondary firing positions, primary and additional sectors of fire from each position; sniper tasks, primary and secondary firing positions, observation and fire procedures; medic-rifleman tasks and procedures for providing medical care to the wounded; what fire weapons should be used to cover gaps with neighbors and flanks;

- tank platoon commander - tank tasks-

Kam, their main and reserve firing positions, main and additional sectors of fire from each position; areas of concentrated fire of the platoon;

— Commanders of the grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons - tasks for the squads, their main and reserve firing positions, fire lanes and additional sectors of fire from each position; areas of concentrated fire, and for the grenade launcher platoon, in addition, lines of defensive fire; tasks for securing gaps and flanks.

The platoon commander also indicates in the combat order the time of taking up the defense, the readiness of the fire system, the order and timing of the engineering equipment of the strong point.

When organizing interaction, the platoon commander must:

— determine the order of destruction of the enemy during his advance to the front line of defense and deployment for attack (in the initial position for the offensive), during the repulse of an attack by tanks and infantry in front of the front line and in the event of their reaching the flanks and rear;

— indicate the lines of opening fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, anti-tank and other fire weapons;

— determine the order of the platoon's conduct of concentrated fire, as well as fire at enemy aircraft, helicopters and other air targets from small arms (anti-aircraft machine gun mounts of tanks);

— coordinate the actions of the platoon with the actions of its neighbors and tanks located in the platoon's strongpoint and on its flanks, anti-tank

with new and other fire weapons to repel enemy attacks in front of the forward edge of defense and to destroy it in the event of a penetration into the defense;

— assign duty fire weapons and determine the order of destruction of enemy reconnaissance;

— indicate measures to ensure the safety of personnel from the light radiation of a nuclear explosion, as well as camouflage measures;

— communicate warning, control, and interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them.

The commander of a tank (grenade launcher) platoon attached to a motorized rifle company must know the location of the strongpoints of the motorized rifle platoons, their tasks, the procedure for interacting with them, the locations of obstacles, methods of maintaining communications, warning signals, control and interaction, and the procedure for acting on them.

74. The platoon begins the engineering equipment of the strongpoint after the platoon commander has selected the positions of the squads, the firing positions of the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, anti-tank guided missile launchers, and grenade launchers, and has assigned the firing lines to the squads and the firing sectors to the tanks and other fire weapons. The engineering equipment of the strongpoint is carried out covertly, with the full commitment of personnel and the constant readiness of the platoon to repel an enemy attack.

In the stronghold of the motorized rifle, as well as in the firing positions of the grenade launcher and machine gun platoons (anti-tank machine gun)

First of all, single (paired) trenches are dug for submachine gunners, machine gunners, snipers, grenade launchers, anti-tank guided missile operators and flamethrowers, trenches at the main firing positions of tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), the line of sight and fire is cleared, obstacles are set up and a command and observation post for the platoon commander is equipped. Secondly, single (paired) trenches are connected by a trench to form trenches for a squad, trenches are dug at reserve (temporary) firing positions for tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and other firing weapons, as well as communication trenches to the firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), if they are located on the flank or behind the squad positions, covered slits (dugouts) are set up for each squad (crew). Subsequently, a dugout is set up at the platoon commander's command and observation post, a communication trench is dug to the rear, which is adapted for firing, and the improvement and development of all the engineering equipment of the strongpoint continues.

At a tank platoon's strongpoint, tank trenches are dug first at the primary firing positions, and the terrain is cleared to improve observation and firing conditions. Second, trenches are dug at the secondary firing positions, dugouts are constructed for each crew, and, if necessary, niches (magazines) for ammunition are built.

In a motorized rifle (tank) platoon, except

In addition, in the second stage, trenches are dug for duty firing weapons at temporary firing positions.

In the absence of direct contact with the enemy and when the situation allows, earthmoving machines and bulldozer equipment are used to dig trenches, communication passages, and trenches for tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers).

All positions (structures) must be prepared for protection against incendiary weapons and carefully camouflaged, using local materials, standard fire extinguishing equipment and camouflage equipment.

The platoon commander personally supervises the engineering equipment of the strongpoint, maintaining the platoon's constant readiness to repel an enemy attack.

The commander of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon is obliged to draw up a diagram of the strongpoint, and the commanders of the grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons are obliged to draw up a diagram of the platoon's fire and present it to the company commander; the diagram of the grenade launcher platoon's fire is presented to the battalion commander.

The diagrams usually indicate: landmarks, their numbers, names and distances to them; enemy position; platoon fire lane and additional firing sectors; squad positions, their fire lanes and additional firing sectors; primary and secondary firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, as well as firing weapons that provide gaps with neighbors, their main

:primary and additional sectors of fire from each position; areas of concentrated fire of a platoon and the places within them at which squads are to fire (for a tank platoon, only areas of concentrated fire); an area of concentrated fire of a company and the place within it at which the platoon is to fire, and on the fire diagram of a grenade-launcher platoon, in addition, the lines of barrage fire and the position of the motorized rifle unit to which the platoon is attached; lines of opening fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, anti-tank and other fire weapons; positions of the fire weapons of the company (battalion) commander, located in the platoon strongpoint and on its flanks, and their sectors of fire; obstacles and fortifications; positions of adjacent units and the boundaries of their fire lanes on the flanks of the platoon; the location of the platoon commander's command and observation post.

76. To conduct defense at night, the platoon commander must determine and indicate to subordinate commanders before darkness falls: tasks for preparing weapons and initial data for firing at night, observation and eavesdropping; on which areas of the terrain in front of the forward edge and on the flanks additional fire preparation is required; the procedure for using night vision devices and terrain illumination equipment, as well as tasks for destroying and blinding the enemy's illumination equipment; measures to secure gaps and flanks; clearly visible landmarks at night; identification signs of friendly troops; methods of orientation and target designation,

The commander of a motorized rifle platoon, in addition, indicates which fire weapons, when and where to move, and where to additionally post observers.

All commanders are required to check the initial data for firing at night, the readiness of weapons and night vision devices, as well as the presence of tracer rounds and cartridges with tracer bullets.

77. The commander of a motorized rifle platoon controls the platoon from a command and observation post, usually set up during a communication, or from an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), while the commander of a tank platoon controls the platoon from a tank. He must have a clear view of the terrain in front of the forward edge of the defense and on the flanks, as well as the entire battle formation of the platoon.

The commanders of the grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons command their platoons from the platoon command and observation post, and during platoon operations, from one of the squads. Command of the individual squads is exercised by the commanders of the motorized rifle companies (platoons) to which they are assigned.

78. In defense, the platoon is in constant readiness to repel an enemy attack.

To destroy individual enemy groups attempting to conduct reconnaissance, make passages in obstacles or penetrate into the depths of the defense, duty fire weapons (duty infantry fighting vehicle) are assigned in a motorized rifle platoon, and a duty tank in a tank platoon, the personnel of which are in constant readiness for immediate response.

Covering fire from a reserve or temporary firing position. The remaining platoon personnel improve the engineering equipment of positions and conduct technical maintenance of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks.

79. When the enemy launches a nuclear strike, all personnel take cover. As soon as the enemy begins firing, the platoon commander and observers conduct surveillance to detect the enemy's attack in a timely manner.

When the enemy goes on the attack, the platoon commander immediately prepares for battle on command (signal). Fire is opened on the enemy as soon as he approaches the effective range of the platoon's weapons and assigned fire assets.

As the enemy approaches the forward edge of the defense, the fire is intensified. The platoon first destroys tanks and other armored vehicles, and then, using machine guns, automatic rifles, and attached flamethrowers, cuts off the infantry from the tanks and destroys them.

Any enemy that breaches a platoon strongpoint is eliminated with point-blank fire, grenades, and hand-to-hand combat. To prevent the enemy from expanding deeper into the strongpoint and toward the flanks, hedgehogs, slingshots, and other pre-prepared portable obstacles are quickly installed in trenches and communication passages.

If the enemy bypasses the strong point, the platoon goes over to all-round defense and,

Having to firmly hold the occupied positions, destroys the enemy with fire of all types of weapons from the main and reserve positions or acts on the instructions of the company commander.

After repelling the attack, the fire system and destroyed fortifications are restored, ammunition is replenished, weapons and military equipment are put in order, if necessary, with the company commander's permission, the firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, and other fire weapons are changed, and measures are taken to provide medical care and evacuate the seriously wounded. The platoon commander reports the results of the battle to the company commander.

80. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigned to combat security must protect the battalion from a surprise attack by the enemy and prevent him from conducting reconnaissance.

In combat security, a platoon defends a position up to 500 meters along the front. Obstacles are set up in front of the platoon's position and on the flanks. The platoon is supported by fire from designated assets from the depth of the defense.

81. Having received a task for actions in combat security, the commander of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon clarifies the received task, assesses the situation, makes a decision, leads the platoon to the designated position, establishes observation, selects positions for squads, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, issues a combat order, organizes interaction, a fire system, control, protection from incendiary weapons and engineering equipment of the position. To observe hidden

The commander of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon sends out secrets to the approaches to the position and to its flanks.

After organizing the defense, the platoon commander, together with the squad (tank) commanders and attached assets, conducts reconnaissance of possible escape routes and establishes the procedure for action upon receiving an order to retreat.

Small enemy groups are captured by the combat outpost or destroyed by fire.

When superior enemy forces approach, the combat outpost engages them with fire, starting from extreme range. The platoon commander, through personal observation, determines the enemy's strength and direction of action, reports this to the battalion commander, and continues the fight.

A platoon may abandon its position and withdraw only upon the battalion commander's order. The withdrawal is carried out by rolling movements, taking advantage of folds in the terrain, obstacles, and smoke.

When retreating, the wounded and dead must be carried out (taken out) along with their weapons.

82. In defense, a motorized rifle platoon in infantry fighting vehicles (tank platoon) can be assigned to an ambush.

The ambush position must ensure the platoon's concealment and provide good conditions for observation and firing. Trenches are dug and carefully camouflaged, and the most convenient approaches from the enemy side are mined.

The platoon commander assigned to the ambush must study the terrain, assign combat missions to the squads (tanks) and attached fire units.

means, determine the line (point) for opening fire on the enemy, and also indicate the order of fire and the actions of the platoon to destroy the enemy, the order of leaving positions and where the platoon goes after completing the task.

Until the enemy approaches the ambush site, the platoon does not reveal itself in any way.

When the enemy approaches the designated line (point), the platoon, on command (signal) from the commander, engages the enemy with surprise fire from close range. After completing the mission, the platoon commander reports to the commander who dispatched him and then acts in accordance with the instructions received.

3. Department in defense

83. A motorized rifle squad defends a position up to 100 m along the front, having on it primary and reserve positions for fire weapons, which allow, together with neighboring squads, to destroy the enemy with fire in front of the front and on the flanks of the platoon strongpoint.

At the squad's position, the submachine gunners, machine gunner, and grenade launcher are positioned concealed from the enemy. All approaches to the squad's position, both in the front and on the flanks, must be under effective fire, especially from the flanks, and obstacles and barriers must be clearly visible and fireable. The squad must be prepared to maneuver toward the threatened direction and fire at night and in other conditions of limited visibility.

The firing position of an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) can be equipped in

in the center of the squad position, on the flank or behind the position at a distance of up to 50 m.

The grenade launcher squad occupies a firing position up to 20 meters away, and the machine gun (anti-tank) squad up to 50 meters along the front. The squad's firing position includes the primary and secondary firing positions of the fire weapons and the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier). The firing position of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) is usually set up behind the squad's fire weapons at a distance of up to 50 meters and is designed so that the fire from the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) provides cover for the squad in position.

84. The commander of a motorized rifle (grenade launcher, machine gun, anti-tank) squad, having understood the received task, is obliged to: lead the squad to the specified position; organize observation; indicate the primary and alternate firing positions for the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), firing positions for the machine gunner, grenade launcher and places for the submachine gunners (primary and alternate firing positions for grenade launchers, machine guns, anti-tank guided missile installations); issue a combat order; organize engineering equipment and camouflage of the position; determine distances to landmarks, prepare data for conducting fire during the day and night and draw up a fire card.

In the combat order, the squad commander indicates:

— landmarks;

— composition of the enemy; position and nature of actions

— platoon mission;

— the squad's task, position, fire lane and additional firing sector; the order of observation and firing at ground and air targets; locations in the platoon's concentrated fire areas at which the squad is to fire;

— neighbors' tasks;

— tasks for personnel:

rifle squad - to the gunner-operator (machine gunner), driver-mechanic (driver), machine gunner and grenade launcher - the main positions; to the machine gunners - places for firing, the sequence of their equipment and replacement during the battle, and to the gunner-operator (machine gunner) and machine gunner, in addition - the main and additional sectors of fire from each position;

and reserve firing commander of a motorized

Commanders of grenade launcher, machine gun and anti-tank guided missile squads, grenade launchers, machine gunners, anti-tank guided missile operators and the driver - primary and secondary firing positions, the sequence of their equipment and replacement during combat; primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position; the procedure for observing and firing at tanks, other armored vehicles and enemy infantry;

— warning, control, interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them;

— time of readiness for defense and substitution

After receiving the task, the squad personnel begin to dig out and camouflage the fortifications.

pov, as well as to clear the line of sight and fire.

When going on the defensive in conditions of direct contact with the enemy, the firing position of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) is selected in such a place that its covert location is ensured, and the squad personnel are provided with fire cover while they carry out work on the engineering equipment of the position.

85. At the squad's position, single (paired) trenches and a trench for the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) are dug first. Then, the single (paired) trenches are connected to form a squad trench, which is finished to a full profile and, if the ground is unstable, is further reinforced with steep armor. A covered slit (dugout) is constructed for the personnel, ammunition bays are dug, and a trench is dug at the reserve firing position for the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier). If the trench was dug with an earthmoving machine, the squad commander organizes its further development.

86. Having organized the defense, the squad commander makes a squad fire card, on which he puts down: landmarks, their numbers, names and distances to them; the enemy's position; the squad's position, and the commanders of the grenade launcher, machine gun (anti-tank) squads and the position of the motorized rifle unit to which they are attached; the fire zone and additional sector of fire; the main and reserve firing positions of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), machine guns, grenades

tomettes and anti-tank guided missile launchers, the main and additional sectors of fire from each position (except for the sector of fire of a hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher); the positions of neighbors and the boundaries of their fire lines on the flanks of the squad; areas of concentrated fire, and for a grenade launcher squad, the lines of defensive fire of a platoon and the places in them at which the squad is to fire; obstacles located near the squad position and covered by fire.

87. Until the enemy launches an offensive, an observer and a duty machine gunner or automatic rifleman are constantly on duty at the squad's position. They are usually stationed at a temporary or reserve firing position and are constantly ready to repel a surprise enemy attack, as well as to destroy small enemy groups conducting reconnaissance or attempting to clear passages through our defenses. The remaining personnel, depending on the situation, carry out additional engineering equipment for the position, assist the driver-mechanic (driver) with maintenance of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), or rest.

If a squad is assigned a duty infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), it is usually located in a temporary or reserve firing position, with a driver-mechanic (driver) and a gunner-operator (machine gunner) in it, ready to immediately open fire.

The squad leader is usually in a position where it is more convenient to control

Lead the squad, observe the area and the platoon commander's signals.

88. When the enemy launches a nuclear strike, squad personnel lie down on the bottom of a trench or quickly take cover in a trench, dugout, or infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), and after the shock wave passes, prepare to repel the enemy attack. During the fire preparation for the enemy attack, the observer maintains observation, while the rest of the squad takes cover in a trench, dugout, or infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), ready to quickly take up their positions.

Upon detecting the enemy's attack, the squad immediately prepares for combat on the commander's command (signal). Fire is opened on the enemy as soon as he approaches the squad's effective weapons range.

As the enemy approaches the forward edge of the defense, fire is intensified. Tanks and other armored vehicles are destroyed by antitank guided missiles, infantry fighting vehicle fire, grenade launchers, and antitank grenades, while infantry is cut off from the tanks and destroyed by machine gun and automatic rifle fire. When enemy infantry approaches within 30-40 meters of the position, the squad bombards it with grenades. If the enemy breaches the position, the squad destroys them with point-blank fire, grenades, and hand-to-hand combat.

4. Tank on defense

defense takes up a firing position and, in cooperation with neighboring tanks, destroys tanks and other armored vehicles, fire weapons, and independently 89. A tank in enemy manpower with its own fire.

90. The tank commander, having understood the received task, is obliged to: move the tank to the designated firing position; organize observation; issue a combat order; organize the digging of a trench at the main firing position and its camouflage; determine the distances to landmarks, prepare data for conducting fire during the day and at night; draw up a fire card; organize the equipment of a reserve firing position.

In the combat order, the tank commander indicates:

— landmarks;

— the composition, position and nature of the enemy's actions;

— platoon mission;

— tank task, primary and secondary firing positions, primary and secondary firing sectors from each position; area of concentrated fire of the platoon, at which to fire from the tank;

— neighbors' tasks;

— tasks for personnel: for the entire crew, the procedure for — equipping, occupying and changing firing positions; for the gunner, the procedure for observing and firing the gun and twin machine gun; for the driver, the route to the reserve firing position, and sometimes the procedure for observing and adjusting fire; for the loader, the procedure for loading the weapon,

observation, fire adjustment and firing from an anti-aircraft machine gun mount at air targets;

— warning, control, interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them;

— time of readiness for defense and substitution

The tank fire card indicates: landmarks, their numbers, names and distances to them from the main firing position, as well as initial settings for firing at night and in other conditions of limited visibility; the enemy's position; the main and reserve firing positions, the main and additional sectors of fire from each position; areas of concentrated fire of the company and platoon; positions of motorized rifle units and obstacles located near the tank's firing position.

The tank crew must be constantly prepared to repel enemy attacks. To this end, an observer assigned to the crew monitors the enemy and the platoon commander's signals, while the rest of the crew remains in the tank or in the dugout.

A duty tank is usually stationed at a temporary or reserve firing position. The duty tank's crew remains on duty at all times, ready to repel a surprise enemy attack, as well as to destroy small enemy groups conducting reconnaissance or attempting to breach obstacles.

91. When the enemy launches a nuclear strike, the tank crew closes the hatches, blinds and

includes a system of protection against weapons of mass destruction.

During the enemy's fire preparation, the crew remains in the tank, maintains continuous observation and destroys detected targets in the order established by the platoon commander.

When the enemy begins to attack, the tank, on command (signal) from the platoon commander, first destroys attacking tanks and other armored vehicles. During combat, fire is conducted independently and on commands (signals) from the platoon commander.

In the event of an outflanking or penetration of the enemy's defense, the tank destroys him with fire from the flank and rear.

A tank can leave a firing position or move to a reserve position only upon the order of the platoon commander.

If a tank is out of order and it is impossible to fire from it, the crew must skillfully fight outside the tank.

5. Defense in special conditions

In a city, a motorized rifle platoon defends a strongpoint, which may include one or two buildings, and a squad defends a building or floor of a building. The platoon may be equipped with guns, or 92. flamethrowers, anti-tank guided missile launchers, and other firepower.

The defense in buildings is organized so that the approaches to them are exposed to flanking and crossfire, while the majority of the platoon and attached fire weapons are located on the lower floors and basements.

Defended buildings must be prepared for all-round defense. The fire system is organized so that the buildings are in close contact with each other.

When adapting a building for defense, it is necessary to block up windows and doors with bricks or sandbags (earth), install loopholes and embrasures, make passages in the attic and interfloor ceilings, and equip the basement of a stone building as a shelter.

When preparing a building for defense, it is necessary to create a supply of ammunition, especially hand grenades, a supply of food and drinking water, and also to provide for the necessary fire safety measures: prepare fire extinguishing equipment, cover wooden floors with sand (earth).

The tank platoon is used in full force for ambush operations and firing from prepared firing positions at strongpoints.

An enemy attack is repelled with fire from all available resources. Firepower located on the upper floors, in addition to destroying the enemy directly in front of the defended building, also fires at distant targets. Enemies approaching the walls of the defended building are pelted with grenades and destroyed with point-blank fire, while those breaking into the building are also destroyed in hand-to-hand combat.

The battle is being fought to hold every floor and every room,

93. In the mountains, a platoon can defend a strong point in isolation from the rest of the company's platoons.

Squad positions are chosen in places that exclude the possibility of collapses, landslides, and flooding. They are chosen so as to ensure the defeat of the enemy with multi-layered flanking, crossfire, and dagger fire, eliminating the presence of dead spaces.

Firepower is deployed in tiers, with the squads' fire system organized so that they maintain fire communication with each other and provide all-round defense. Firing positions for infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks are selected in locations that ensure maximum range and concealment.

When constructing fortifications in rocky and stony soils, stones and bags filled with sand and earth are used. Trenches, shelters, and other structures are constructed to prevent the penetration of fire-fighting agents and water. In rocky soils, trenches and shelters can be constructed using explosives.

A platoon (squad, tank) repels an enemy attack with all firepower, including extensive use of grenades. Enemy tanks are best destroyed while they are climbing hills, especially on switchbacks.

When the enemy bypasses a strong point, the platoon (squad, tank) goes into all-round defense and hits him with fire on the flank and rear.

94. In the forest, the strongpoint of a motorized rifle platoon usually intercepts a road, one or two clearings or a defile between swamps and lakes.

When going on the defensive, the platoon (squad, tank) commander, in addition to the general measures for preparing the defense, organizes the clearing of forests and bushes to improve conditions for observation and firing, without revealing his position; prepares dagger fire and fire from trees; provides for fire-fighting measures (creation of protective strips and water reserves, preparation of axes, saws, shovels and hooks, clearing the strong point of dry brushwood).

In areas with high groundwater levels, trenches and communication passages are constructed as semi-buried or embanked. In areas where digging communication passages is not necessary, routes to the rear are marked with signs or markers on trees.

The platoon creates blockages, anti-tank barriers and covers them with fire.

Firing positions for a tank platoon (tank), anti-tank guided missile installations and grenade launchers are set up in locations that provide the ability to fire along clearings, meadows, roads and areas of sparse forest.

95. In the desert, special attention in defense is given to securing flanks and gaps.

To equip trenches and shelters in sandy soils, sandbags, fascines and other local materials are used, and measures are taken to protect firing positions and shelters from sand drifts.

Weapons and military equipment are constantly being cleaned.

are protected from sand and dust and kept ready for use during sandstorms.

The firing positions of a tank platoon (tank) are set up in places that ensure the possibility of direct fire at BO3- maximum ranges.

During combat, special attention is paid to the timely identification and destruction of an outflanking enemy.

96. In northern regions and in winter, the platoon (squad, tank) commander pays special attention to ensuring the constant readiness of weapons for use in low temperature conditions and taking measures to prevent hypothermia and frostbite of personnel in defense, provides for more frequent replacement of observers and crews of duty fire weapons, especially at night, in blizzards and snowfalls, and also strengthens control over the performance of duty at positions.

Fortifications can be constructed from snow and ice.

For camouflage purposes, areas darkened by gunpowder gases and tracks of caterpillars are covered with snow.

During muddy conditions, drainage channels are installed in positions, trenches, and shelters, and their walls are reinforced to prevent erosion and collapse. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks are placed on sleepers in the trenches.

Chapter Four

MARCH AND GUARD

1. Platoon (squad, tank) on the march

97. A platoon (squad, tank) must always be ready to march (move under its own power) and transport by various modes of transport under the constant threat of enemy use of weapons of mass destruction, the impact of its aviation, airborne assault forces, and sabotage and reconnaissance groups, radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination, and the destruction of roads and crossings. This requires careful preparation of weapons, combat equipment, and personnel for marching or transport, high march discipline, and personnel training.

March — movement of units in columns along roads and column routes with the goal of reaching a designated area or a specified line. This can be carried out in anticipation of engaging in combat or without the threat of confrontation with the enemy, typically at night or under other conditions of limited visibility.

In all cases, the commander must ensure the arrival of the platoon (squad, tank) in the designated area or at the specified line on time and in readiness to carry out the combat mission.

98. A platoon (squad, tank) marches in a company (platoon) column with distances between vehicles of 25-50 m. When moving on dusty roads, in conditions of limited visibility, on ice, on roads with steep climbs, descents and turns, as well as when moving at increased speed, the distances between vehicles increase.

If necessary, a motorized rifle platoon (squad) can move on foot or on skis,

average speed of a platoon, excluding time for halts, can be: in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), cavalry - 25-30 km/h, in cars when moving as part of The a separate automobile company - 30-40 km/h, a motorized rifle platoon of the B-platoon on foot - 4-5 km/h, on skis - 5-7 km/h.

In the mountains, deserts, northern regions, wooded and marshy areas and other unfavorable conditions, the average speed may decrease to 20 km/h.

In all cases, the march must be carried out at the maximum speed possible under the given conditions.

99. Having received the task of marching in a company column, the platoon commander, in clarifying the task and assessing the situation, in addition to the usual questions, studies the route of movement on the map (diagram), the conditions for completing the march, and what actions to be prepared for, determines the order of preparing the platoon for the march, and outlines the composition of the duty fire weapons and observers.

The platoon commander usually gives the combat order for a march to the entire platoon personnel.

In the combat order, the platoon commander indicates:

— information about the enemy;
— the task of the platoon, the route of movement, the concentration (rest) area or line and the time of arrival there or exit to the line, the formation of the column, the distance between vehicles, the speed of movement, and when making a march in anticipation of engaging in combat with the enemy, the procedure for action upon meeting him;

— which units follow in front and behind the platoon, the procedure for maintaining interaction and communication with them;

— time of readiness for march;
— his place and deputy.

When organizing interaction, the platoon commander specifies: the procedure for observation and communications; the procedure for the platoon's actions during an enemy air raid and when the enemy uses incendiary weapons; the procedure for using night vision devices (light-masking devices), maintaining camouflage and discipline during the march; warning, control and interaction signals, and when marching in anticipation of engaging in combat - the procedure for coordinating the actions of squads (tanks) among themselves and with neighbors.

The squad (tank) commander, having received a task to march as part of a platoon, checks the personnel's knowledge of the received task, warning signals, control and interaction, the procedure for action on them and assigns observers.

follow the signals given by the platoon commander.

100. When preparing for a march, the platoon (squad, tank) commander is required to check the serviceability of vehicles, weapons, night vision devices, protective and fire-fighting equipment, communications and blackout equipment, fuel, the presence and proper stowage of ammunition, special treatment equipment, entrenching tools, and cross-country mobility equipment. He reports to the company (platoon) commander on readiness for the march.

101. The platoon (squad, tank) commander on the march is obliged to strictly observe the established order of movement, not to allow delays at crossings, passes, in gorges, tunnels and populated areas, to conduct continuous all-round surveillance of the ground and air enemy and signals from the company (platoon) commander, to promptly notify personnel about the enemy, as well as about radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination.

Vehicles on the move must travel only on the right side of the road, adhering to the established speed limit, distances, and safety precautions. If forced to stop, the vehicle is moved to the right shoulder or off the road, where the malfunction is corrected. Once the malfunction is corrected, the vehicle rejoins the passing column; it takes its place in the platoon at the rest stop. Overtaking moving columns is prohibited.

At night, vehicles move using night vision devices or blackout

devices, and when moving through areas not visible to the enemy, lights and on a bright night - with night vision devices.

Platoon control on the march is carried out using established signals. Radio equipment operates only for reception.

102. Upon receiving the warning signal about enemy airborne contact, the platoon (squad, tank) continues its advance. Firearms allocated for engaging aircraft, helicopters, and other aerial targets are prepared for opening fire; hatches of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks, except for hatches from which fire will be conducted, are closed. Personnel set their gas masks to the "ready" position. An enemy air attack is repelled by fire on the command of the platoon (squad, tank) commander. When moving on foot, a motorized rifle platoon, on the command of the commander, takes the nearest cover and opens fire with small arms at enemy aircraft, helicopters, and other aerial targets.

Upon receiving warning signals about radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination, the platoon (squad, tank) continues moving. Before passing through contaminated zones, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks close hatches, doors, embrasures, and shutters, activate the NBC protection system, and personnel in open vehicles don gas masks (respirators).

Areas with high radiation levels, areas of destruction, fires and flooding on the mar-

The platoon (squad, tank) usually bypasses the route of movement; if bypassing is impossible, contaminated zones are overcome at maximum speed using the NBC protection system and personal protective equipment available on the vehicles.

Partial special treatment is carried out after leaving the contaminated zone, as directed by the company (platoon) commander, and immediately if personnel are contaminated with toxic substances.

Full special treatment is usually carried out in the daytime (nighttime) rest area or upon arrival in the designated area.

If the enemy uses incendiary weapons, or if forced to cross a fire zone, hatches, doors, embrasures, and shutters on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks are closed. After exiting the fire zone, the platoon (squad, tank) commander organizes fire extinguishing on the vehicles, rescues personnel, and provides first aid to the injured, after which the platoon (squad, tank) continues moving.

The wounded and sick, after receiving first aid on site, are taken to the battalion medical station.

103. At rest stops, vehicles stop on the right side of the road no closer than 10 m from each other or at distances established by the commander. Personnel leave the vehicles only on command from their commanders and are positioned to rest on the right side of the road. In the ma-

Observers and machine gunners (gunners) remain on duty in the tires, and in some platoons, there are also radio operators on duty. Firepower assigned to repel enemy air attacks is kept ready to fire.

The crews carry out technical maintenance of vehicles and weapons and, together with the personnel assigned to assist them, eliminate any identified faults.

When servicing the tank, turning the turret to the left is prohibited.

104. In winter, before a march, the platoon (squad, tank) commander is obliged to: take measures to provide personnel with anti-frost protection; ensure the availability of winter diesel fuel and special fluids in the vehicles and, if necessary, take measures to refuel them; check the serviceability of the vehicle engine heating systems, the readiness of the weapons for use in low-temperature conditions, and, if movement is to be carried out through areas with deep snow cover, the tension of the tracks, as well as the equipment of the vehicles with cross-country ability enhancement devices; give instructions to the driver-mechanics (drivers) on measures to prevent the freezing of the engine cooling systems; organize the drying of uniforms and boots.

When marching in open vehicles, personnel, except for observers, sit with their backs to the direction of travel; raincoats are used for protection from the wind, and the floors of the bodies are lined with local materials for insulation.

When moving on foot or on skis, especially off-road or on snow-covered sections of the route, the head section (guides) is changed after 30-60 minutes.

At rest stops, if necessary, periodic warming of engines is carried out and measures are taken to warm personnel; personnel at rest stops and in rest areas are prohibited from lying down on the snow or on the ground.

105. In the mountains, when preparing for a march, the platoon (squad, or tank) commander pays special attention to checking the serviceability of the vehicle's chassis and control mechanisms. Each vehicle must be equipped with special devices to prevent it from rolling when stopped on uphill or downhill slopes. When traversing dangerous terrain, personnel in a motorized rifle platoon usually dismount.

When moving on foot, rocky areas, scree slopes and passes are usually overcome by platoons or squads, observing safety measures with mandatory belaying of each other or self-belaying.

At halts and when setting up for rest in mountainous areas, personnel and equipment are located in places safe from landslides, rockfalls, scree, avalanches and floods.

106. In the desert, in preparation for a march, weapons and equipment are carefully prepared for movement in conditions of high temperatures, off-road conditions and sand; vehicles are equipped with means of increasing cross-country ability.

additional reserves of water, fuel and food are being created.

In hot weather, to protect personnel from heatstroke and sunstroke, the platoon (squad, tank) commander must ensure strict adherence to the hydration regimen and the proper operation of the ventilation systems of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks. When moving on foot, especially in hot weather and on dusty roads, the distances and intervals between soldiers in the platoon (squad) column increase.

When marching, a platoon (squad, tank) strictly adheres to the route or established azimuth of movement. Leaving vehicles alone en route is prohibited.

2. Motorized rifle (tank) platoon (squad, tank) in marching security

107. A platoon on the march may be assigned to the lead (side, rear) marching outpost, and sometimes to a stationary side outpost or lead (rear) patrol with the task of preventing a surprise enemy attack on the column being protected, ensuring favorable conditions for engaging it in combat, and preventing the penetration of enemy ground reconnaissance. The platoon may be provided with reinforcements.

For direct protection, as well as for inspection of the area from the head (side) field outpost (head patrol) in the direction of movement, and from the main forces of the battalion (stationary side outpost) in the direction of threatened flanks (towards threatened directions)

(of the enemy) a patrol squad (tank) can be sent out to a distance, ensuring observation of it and supporting it with fire.

In the head (side, rear) marching outpost (head, rear patrol), observation of the ground and air enemy is organized, an observer is appointed to receive signals from the patrol squad (tank), if it is sent out, and constant readiness to meet the enemy is maintained.

108. The commander of a platoon assigned to a marching security post, upon clarifying the received task and assessing the situation, must: understand the task of the column being protected, his own task and clarify the time of readiness for its implementation; study the route of movement and the nature of the terrain on the map, determine the places of probable encounters with the enemy, as well as the places of his possible ambushes and outline the procedure for actions upon encountering the enemy of the patrol squad (tank), the main forces of the platoon and reinforcements; determine the probable directions of action of aircraft, helicopters and other enemy air targets, the composition of duty fire weapons and observers, as well as the procedure for preparing the platoon.

Yes, let's march. In the combat order, the platoon commander specifies:

— information about the enemy;

— the platoon's task, route and speed of movement, column formation, distance between vehicles, starting point and time to pass it, tasks for squads (tanks) and the order of actions when meeting with the enemy;

— patrol squad (tank), its task and removal;

— time of readiness for march;

— his place and deputy.

When organizing interaction, the platoon commander specifies: the order of observation and communication, the order of opening and conducting fire on air targets, the locations of probable encounters with the enemy and the order of actions upon encountering him by the patrol squad (tank), platoon and reinforcements, the order of maintaining camouflage and using night vision devices (light-masking devices), warning signals, control and interaction.

After issuing the combat order and organizing coordination, the platoon commander gives instructions on march support, protection from incendiary weapons, organizes the replenishment of ammunition, fuel, and food to established standards, and checks the readiness of personnel, weapons, and combat equipment to carry out the combat mission. He reports the platoon's readiness to the battalion (company) commander.

109. The commander of a patrol squad (tank) assigned to a field security detail is required to: study the route of movement, the likely locations of encounters with the enemy, and determine the order of movement and actions of the squad (tank) upon encountering him; establish the order of observation of the terrain, the ground and air enemy, as well as the signals of the commander who sent the patrol squad (tank), and the order of reporting; issue a combat order to the squad (tank crew).

In the combat order, the squad (tank) commander indicates:

— information about the enemy;

— the task of the protected unit;

— of the squad (tank), the route and speed of movement, the order of observation, reporting on what was observed and actions when meeting the enemy;

— warning, control, interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them;

— time of readiness for march and deputy.

After giving a combat order, the squad (tank) commander checks the readiness of the weapons, infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier, tank) and personnel to carry out the combat mission and reports the squad (tank) readiness to the company (platoon) commander.

110. The platoon assigned to the lead outpost (lead patrol) passes the starting point at the designated time and moves along the designated route at the established speed. The platoon commander is at the head of the lead outpost (lead patrol), monitors the route and the actions of the patrol squad (tank) on the map, personally conducts reconnaissance of the enemy and the terrain by observation, and reports to the commander who sent the guard about obstacles and contaminated areas along the route, as well as about encounters with the enemy.

The lead outpost (lead patrol) passes through gorges, tunnels, bridges, and other narrow passages without stopping. The lead outpost (lead patrol, patrol squad, or tank) bypasses destroyed bridges and mined or contaminated sections of the route, marking the direction of the bypass with signs.

The patrol squad (tank) advances in the direction indicated to it in leaps and bounds from cover

The patrol squad (tank) commander scouts for cover, observing the surrounding area. Closed areas of terrain, buildings, where the enemy forest edges, individual entrances to gorges and tunnels could be hidden and subject to surprise attacks from ambushes, as well as narrow passages, bridges, and other objects, are inspected and, if necessary, warning signs are erected. The patrol squad (tank) commander immediately reports anything discovered along the route and any encounters with the enemy to the commander who dispatched him.

The lead outpost (lead patrol, patrol squad, tank) typically destroys small enemy groups, captures topographic maps and other documents, and continues its mission. When encountering a superior enemy, it acts according to the situation: by surprise fire from an advantageous position and a decisive attack, it destroys the enemy. If the lead outpost is unable to destroy the enemy on its own, it tenaciously holds its position and ensures the deployment and engagement of the protected column.

111. The platoon assigned to the lateral outpost follows at the level of the head of the guarded column at a distance established by the commander.

The lateral outpost destroys small enemy groups that find themselves on the flank of the protected column and continues to carry out its mission. When threatened with attack by superior forces, it takes an advantageous position and prevents

a sudden attack by the enemy on the protected column from the flank.

112. The platoon assigned to the rear outpost follows the protected column at a distance set by the commander.

The rear outpost destroys small enemy groups with ambush fire. If superior enemy forces threaten to reach the protected column, it takes an advantageous position and, using all available firepower, engages the enemy, delaying them, and preventing an attack on the protected column.

To delay the enemy's advance, the platoon commander, on the orders of the commander who sent the outpost, organizes the destruction of crossings, bridges and roads.

113. During a halt and when the protected column is positioned for rest, the lead (side, rear) marching outpost (lead, rear patrol, patrol squad, tank), having taken an advantageous position, continues to carry out the task, acting as a guard and being in constant readiness to repel an enemy attack. The marching outpost (patrol, patrol squad, tank) stops and resumes movement on command (signal) from the commander of the protected column,

Chapter Five

On-Site Location and Security

1. Location of the platoon (squad, tank)

on the spot

114. The platoon on site is usually located along the route of advance, using the protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain.

Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks are positioned at locations designated by the platoon commander, spaced 25-50 meters apart. Personnel are positioned near their vehicles. Slits are dug for them, and if time permits, covered slits or dugouts are constructed. Trenches and shelters are constructed for the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks. Personnel quarters and the location of combat equipment are carefully camouflaged.

A platoon (squad, tank), when deployed, must be in constant readiness to repel attacks from ground and air enemies and to destroy their sabotage and reconnaissance groups.

115. The platoon commander usually issues a combat order for the entire platoon. In the combat order, he specifies:

- information about the enemy;
-

— neighbors' locations;

— tasks for squads (tanks), their locations, locations for equipping open or covered slits, and, if necessary, locations for setting up dugouts for personnel and shelters for military equipment; the procedure for observing ground and air enemies, as well as the company commander's signals; the procedure for squad (tank) actions during an enemy attack; warning, control and interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them;

— time of occupation of the location area and the timeframe for its engineering equipment;

— his place and deputy.

After issuing a combat order, the platoon commander gives instructions on the engineering equipment of the deployment area and camouflage, protection from weapons of mass destruction and incendiary weapons, organizes the technical maintenance of weapons and military equipment and oversees the maintenance of the platoon in a high state of combat readiness.

The squad (tank) commander, having received a deployment task, checks the personnel's knowledge of the procedure for repelling an attack by a ground and air enemy, warning signals, control and interaction, and the procedure for acting on them, and personally supervises the equipment of a place for the placement of personnel, a trench or shelter for an infantry fighting vehicle (tank), camouflage, and technical maintenance of weapons and a combat vehicle.

During maintenance, the combat equipment and weapons are first refueled and replenished with ammunition.

This includes checking weapons, mechanisms and instruments, checking and adjusting them, lubricating them and eliminating any identified faults.

2. Motorized rifle (tank) platoon (squad, tank) on guard duty

116. A platoon (squad, tank) is assigned to guard duty with the task of preventing enemy reconnaissance from penetrating the protected units, promptly detecting the appearance of a ground enemy, warning the protected troops about it, and, in the event of an enemy attack, stubbornly defending the occupied position.

A platoon assigned to guard duty forms a guard outpost, which is assigned a security zone up to 2 km wide. Within this zone, the outpost occupies a defensive position and establishes a primary position, and if time permits, a backup position, from which the entire security zone is covered with fire.

To detect the enemy in a timely manner, observation is organized at the position of each squad (tank).

At night and in conditions of limited visibility, paired patrols are sent out to inspect the area between squad positions and on open flanks, and secrets are posted at hidden approaches, including during the day, to promptly detect the enemy and notify the outpost commander about it.

117. The commander of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigned to a guard outpost, half-

Having completed the task, at the appointed time leads the platoon to the designated line, organizes observation, conducts reconnaissance, issues combat orders, organizes the fire system, interaction, control and engineering equipment of the position.

When assigning tasks to squads (tanks), the platoon commander specifies in the combat order:

— Motorized rifle platoon commander - tasks squads, their positions, lines of fire and additional sectors of fire, main and reserve firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), main and additional sectors of fire from each position;

— Tank platoon commander - tasks for tanks, their main and reserve firing positions, main and additional sectors of fire from each position.

The platoon commander specifies in the combat order the time for occupying a position, the readiness of the fire system, the order and timing of engineering equipment of positions.

When organizing interaction, the platoon commander specifies: the order of service (the number of duty fire weapons and observers, the order of service and rest, the order of passage through the position, what to pay special attention to), the order of actions during an enemy attack, warning signals, control and interaction, the order of actions on them and passage.

118. The platoon commander must organize vigilant duty, establish a procedure for rest for personnel and ensure the constant combat readiness of the outpost.

When sending out patrols, the platoon commander

The patrol leader specifies the route, tasks, duty procedures, actions upon enemy detection, and clearance. Patrolmen move along the designated route and carefully survey the area. They capture or eliminate isolated enemy soldiers. Upon detection of the enemy, the senior patrolman organizes surveillance of their actions and immediately reports to the platoon commander.

When deploying a secret service unit, the platoon commander specifies the composition, mission, location, duty procedures, communications, shift changes, and access. The secret service unit secretly occupies and equips the designated location and maintains continuous surveillance of the enemy and the surrounding area. The senior secret service unit establishes procedures for observing the enemy, maintains the secret service unit's constant combat readiness, and maintains contact with the commander who deployed it. The secret service unit serves covertly, without revealing itself. It does not detain or interrogate anyone. The senior secret service unit reports the appearance of individual soldiers (civilians) or enemy groups to the commander who deployed the secret service unit. If the enemy attacks the secret service unit, it opens fire and withdraws, continuing to maintain surveillance.

As information about the enemy is received, surveillance is intensified, and the outpost prepares for combat. The platoon commander reports the enemy's presence to the commander who sent the outpost and notifies neighboring outposts.

Small enemy groups attempting to penetrate the protected units are captured or destroyed by the platoon. When approaching

In the presence of superior enemy forces, the platoon enters into battle and holds the occupied position until it approaches the guard outpost line of the protected units or until it receives the order to retreat.

119. A squad (tank) may be assigned to a guard post to protect a battalion located on site, or from a company (platoon) assigned to a guard outpost. The guard post occupies and equips the assigned position at a distance of up to 1,500 meters from the unit it is guarding.

The squad (tank) commander, having received the mission, takes up a position, posts one or two observers; determines the primary and secondary firing positions of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), tank, machine gun and grenade launcher, and firing positions for the machine gunners; issues the combat order; organizes the fire system, engineering equipment and camouflage of the position; determines the order of service.

In the combat order, the squad (tank) commander indicates:

— landmarks;

— the composition, position and nature of the enemy's actions;

— platoon mission;

— the task of the squad (tank), position (tank - main and reserve firing positions), line of fire and additional sector of fire (tank - main and additional sectors of fire from each position), main and reserve firing positions of the infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), main and additional sectors of fire from each position;

— neighbors' tasks;

— tasks for personnel:

the squad commander - to the gunner-operator (machine gunner), driver-mechanic (driver), machine gunner and grenade launcher - the main and reserve firing positions; to the machine gunners - places for firing, the sequence of their equipment and replacement during the battle; to the gunner-operator (machine gunner) and machine gunner, in addition - the main and additional sectors of fire from each position;

The tank commander instructs the entire crew on the procedure for occupying, equipping, and changing firing positions; the gunner on the procedure for observing and firing the gun and coaxial machine gun; the driver on the route to the reserve firing position, and sometimes on the procedure for observing, adjusting fire, and the retreat route; the loader on the procedure for loading weapons, observing, adjusting fire, and firing the anti-aircraft machine gun at air targets;

— warning signals, control signals, interaction signals, the procedure for acting on them and passing;

— time of readiness and deputy.

The guard post usually serves for 24 hours.

The outpost captures or eliminates lone enemy soldiers and reports this to the commander who established the outpost. When confronted by superior enemy forces, the outpost boldly engages in combat and firmly holds its position until the order to retreat.

Chapter Six

COMBAT SUPPORT

1. Exploration

120. Reconnaissance is the most important form of combat support. It is conducted under any conditions to obtain intelligence about the enemy and the terrain.

The fundamental requirements for reconnaissance are: purposefulness, continuity, activity, timeliness and efficiency, secrecy, and the reliability and accuracy of determining the coordinates of reconnaissance objects (targets). Information on the location of enemy nuclear and chemical attack weapons must be particularly accurate.

Personnel assigned to reconnaissance units must act boldly and covertly, displaying resourcefulness, initiative, and military cunning, obtaining intelligence by the appointed time, and reporting it promptly. Information on enemy nuclear and chemical attack capabilities, sudden changes in enemy operations, and new means of combat are reported immediately.

Intelligence reports must be timely, reliable, and concise. They typically include: what enemy, when, and where it was detected, the nature of its actions; where

A reconnaissance unit is on the move; what the commander decided to do next.

Commanders of units assigned to reconnaissance are prohibited from having any data about their troops on topographic maps, and all personnel are prohibited from having personal and service documents.

can be assigned to reconnaissance A motorized rifle (tank) platoon (separate reconnaissance) and combat reconnaissance patrols, as well as to set up ambushes, and a motorized rifle platoon, in addition, can also be assigned to conduct searches.

A motorized rifle squad (tank) can be assigned to act as a patrol squad (tank) and to set up an ambush, while a specially trained motorized rifle squad (tank crew) can conduct radiation, chemical, and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance. A — motorized rifle squad can also be assigned to conduct searches.

Every platoon (squad, tank) organizes and conducts reconnaissance and surveillance in all types of combat. Surveillance of the enemy is carried out continuously by the platoon (squad, tank) commander and a specially appointed observer.

Platoon in reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance)

patrol

121. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon is sent on reconnaissance patrol from a battalion (company) operating in a reconnaissance area.

in a row, and in a separate reconnaissance patrol - by order of the senior commander.

A platoon assigned to a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol may be assigned an engineer-sapper squad (sappers) and chemical reconnaissance personnel.

The reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol carries out tasks through observation, ambushes, raids, and, if necessary, combat.

The platoon commander personally conducts reconnaissance by observation. He sends out patrol squads (tanks) to survey the terrain and local objects in the direction of movement and to the side.

A motorized rifle platoon typically operates on patrol in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers). A patrol squad may carry out its mission in an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), on foot, or, in winter, on skis.

122. After understanding the received mission and assessing the situation, the platoon commander must understand where the enemy is and what he is doing, what intelligence information must be obtained and by what time, what to do after completing the mission; study the terrain in the direction of action; plot the route on the map; determine the order of movement and reconnaissance, the tasks of patrol squads (tanks), the lines of probable encounter with the enemy and the order of actions at them.

- information about the enemy;
- - direction (object) of reconnaissance and patrol task;
- tasks for squads (tanks);
- exploration start time;

his place and deputy.

After issuing a combat order, the platoon commander specifies the procedure for action upon meeting the enemy, the procedure for maintaining communications, warning signals, control, interaction and the procedure for acting on them, and, if necessary, also information about neighboring and forward-acting reconnaissance units, methods of mutual recognition, the procedure for passing the front line of their troops and passage.

123. When conducting reconnaissance away from the enemy, when encountering him is unlikely, the patrol usually moves along the road at maximum speed. In the area of a possible encounter with the enemy, it moves covertly, usually off-road, from one convenient observation point to another.

If the patrol detects the enemy in an area where he was not expected, the platoon commander immediately reports this to the commander who sent the patrol and, depending on the instructions received, continues reconnaissance of the detected enemy or carries out the previously assigned task.

A reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol bypasses enemy reconnaissance and field security, infiltrating their main forces. In the event of a sudden encounter with the enemy, when avoiding combat is impossible, the patrol opens fire, boldly attacks the enemy, and, taking advantage of their confusion, captures prisoners, after which it continues its mission.

Reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol for the purpose of capturing prisoners, documenting

As a rule, it sets up ambushes to destroy the enemy's nuclear and chemical weapons and other important facilities, and carries out raids to destroy them.

124. During an offensive, a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol, using gaps and open flanks in the enemy's battle formations, boldly penetrates into the depth of the defense, identifies the location of strongpoints, fire weapons, the presence and nature of fortifications and obstacles, including the installation sites of nuclear mines, determines the positions and coordinates of nuclear and chemical attack weapons, artillery firing positions, the locations of tanks, command posts and electronic equipment, the areas of location and direction of advance of second echelons (reserves), contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods, routes to bypass them or directions to overcome them.

When reconnoitering a retreating enemy, the patrol determines the direction of his retreat, the composition of the columns, positions and lines prepared for defense in depth.

125. In a meeting battle, a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol establishes the composition and direction of movement of the enemy's main forces, the locations of nuclear and chemical attack weapons in columns, the start and deployment lines, the positions of nuclear and chemical attack weapons and artillery, and the locations of command posts. Subsequently, it identifies the composition and direction of advance of the enemy's second echelons (reserves),

126. In defense, in the absence of direct contact with the enemy, a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol must promptly detect his advance and deployment, the positions of nuclear and chemical weapons and artillery, the locations of command posts, second echelons, reserves and other objects.

127. When reconnoitering a water obstacle, a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol determines the presence, composition, and nature of enemy actions on its own and opposite banks, the nature of the water obstacle, and the condition of its floodplain. Having detected the enemy on the approaches to the water obstacle, the patrol bypasses him or penetrates the water obstacle through gaps in his battle formations.

Upon reaching a water obstacle, a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol determines its width, depth, current speed, floodplain condition, bottom and bank soil, their steepness, the presence of obstacles on the banks and in the water, suitable crossing points, the presence of crossings and their condition. Using areas unoccupied by the enemy, the patrol crosses to the opposite bank and identifies its strongpoints, the location of fire weapons, and the presence and nature of obstacles. If crossing to the opposite bank is impossible, reconnaissance of the enemy defending it is conducted by observation from its own bank.

128. Reconnaissance of a populated area begins with an inspection of its outskirts by a patrol squad (tank). Until the inspection is completed, a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol

Positioned outside the populated area, concealed, ready to support the patrol unit (tank) with fire, and upon receiving the "All clear" signal, quickly advances into the populated area. Within the populated area, particular attention is paid to buildings near intersections, upper floors of buildings, and other locations where enemy firepower may be located. The presence of the enemy in a populated area can also be determined by questioning local residents.

129. In the mountains, a reconnaissance (independent reconnaissance) patrol typically moves along roads, valleys, and ridges, conducting reconnaissance by consistently inspecting and observing commanding heights. Roads, trails, and gorges branching off from the direction of movement are surveyed by the platoon commander from vantage points, or patrol squads (tanks) are dispatched to inspect them. Particular attention is paid to areas where the enemy may set up ambushes and various obstacles. Foot patrols are dispatched to inspect hard-to-reach areas.

In the mountains, patrols make extensive use of ambushes, which are best set up in gorges and around road bends.

130. Reconnaissance in the forest begins with an inspection of the forest edge by a patrol squad (tank). Until the inspection is completed, the reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol does not enter the forest, but is positioned outside it, ready to support the patrol squad (tank) with fire. In the forest, the reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance)

A patrol (a patrol) usually moves along a road or a clearing. A section of forest (grove) off-course is inspected by a patrol squad (tank), if necessary. Forest edges, clearings, entrances to ravines, hollows and their exits, causeways, inter-lake defiles, bridges, treetops, and other places where enemy ambushes are most likely are especially carefully inspected.

131. When conducting reconnaissance at night, a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol uses night vision devices and, if necessary, terrain illumination equipment. Particular attention is paid to elevated areas, the outskirts of populated areas, forest edges, and other locations where enemy ambushes are possible. At night, the patrol more often sets up ambushes and conducts raids. Patrol personnel must strictly observe blackout conditions and act suddenly, decisively, and daringly.

132. An ambush by a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol, as well as a specially designated platoon (squad, tank, or group), is set up in likely enemy directions of movement in locations that ensure a surprise attack. The success of the ambush depends on the secrecy of its location, the readiness to fire accurately, the endurance of all personnel, and their decisive and skillful actions.

The platoon (squad, tank, group) commander, when organizing an ambush, determines the locations of the squads (tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, personnel and fire weapons) and their tasks, the order of actions when

upon the appearance of the enemy and after completing the task, it communicates warning signals, control, interaction and the procedure for action on them.

A platoon (squad, tank, group), having taken up position, reveals itself in no way. Small groups or individual enemy soldiers and officers approaching the ambush site are captured by surprise.

Larger enemy groups and individual vehicles are allowed to approach close range and destroyed by fire. Surviving enemy soldiers and officers are captured. Documents discovered during the inspection of the dead and vehicles are confiscated. Symbols (emblems) on enemy combat vehicles are memorized or photographed (sketched). Captured and captured enemy documents, new weapons, and combat equipment are forwarded to the commander who sent the reconnaissance, along with an indication of where, when, and under what circumstances they were captured or found. Any inscriptions or marks are prohibited on captured documents.

133. A raid as a method of action of a reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol is usually carried out on the instructions of the commander who sent the patrol, and sometimes by the decision of the patrol commander.

The patrol commander, having made the decision to conduct a raid, studies the object of capture (destruction) and the terrain in the area of the object, outlines the order of actions and sets the task for subordinates, in which he indicates information about the enemy, the place, time of the raid, the task, order and methods of action during the capture (destruction) of the object and after

task execution, alerting, control and interaction signals.

When organizing a raid, soldiers may be assigned from the patrol to destroy the object's guards (sentry), an attack squad (group), and a fire support squad (group).

During a raid, the patrol advances stealthily as close to the objective as possible, silently or after a sudden fire strike, swiftly attacks and destroys the enemy with fire and hand-to-hand combat. Surviving enemy soldiers and officers are captured; documents discovered during the inspection of the dead, vehicles, or the objective are confiscated. New weapons and combat equipment are seized, if possible, and handed over to the commander who sent the patrol.

After the raid, the reconnaissance (separate reconnaissance) patrol retreats to a pre-designated area and continues to operate in accordance with the task assigned to it.

A platoon on combat reconnaissance patrol

134. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon is sent out on combat reconnaissance patrols by a battalion, and sometimes even a company. During combat, the patrol typically operates at a distance, ensuring observation of its actions and fire support.

If necessary, a platoon assigned to a combat reconnaissance patrol may be assigned an engineer-sapper squad (sappers).

A combat reconnaissance patrol accomplishes its missions through observation and combat, and sometimes also through ambushes and raids. It engages in combat when it is impossible to obtain the necessary information about the enemy through observation. By forcing the enemy to open fire, the patrol establishes the location of their firepower and obtains other information.

135. After understanding the received task and assessing the situation, the platoon commander assigned to the combat reconnaissance patrol must understand what information about the enemy and the terrain and by what time it is necessary to obtain it, outline the direction and methods of conducting reconnaissance, study the terrain in the direction of action and determine the procedure for conducting reconnaissance.

In the combat order, the platoon commander indicates: the

— composition, position and nature of the enemy's actions, the location of his fire weapons and reserves;

— direction (object) of reconnaissance and patrol task;

— tasks for squads (tanks);

— exploration start time;

— his place and deputy.

After giving a combat order, the platoon commander specifies the methods of action, the procedure for maintaining communications, warning signals, control and interaction, and the procedure for acting on them.

136. During an offensive, when breaking through the enemy's defense, the combat reconnaissance patrol usually operates in the battle formation of a battalion (company), and with the breakthrough of the enemy's first defensive position, using the gaps and breaks in his battle formations, boldly and decisively penetrates

The combat reconnaissance patrol determines the depth of the defense and detects the presence of the enemy in front of and on the flanks of the battalion (company), determines the nature of their actions, the location of their firepower, identifies gaps, weakly defended areas, as well as obstacles and barriers. If it is impossible to penetrate the depth of the enemy's position through their battle formations, the combat reconnaissance patrol, adapting to the terrain, conducts reconnaissance by observation, if necessary, forcing the enemy to open fire, and clarifies the location of their strongpoints and firepower.

Having discovered the enemy’s retreat, the combat reconnaissance patrol immediately reports this to the commander who sent it, breaks through to the main forces of the enemy, determines the direction of their retreat and the nature of their actions.

During the pursuit of the enemy and in other conditions when there is no direct contact with him, the combat reconnaissance patrol acts in the same way as the reconnaissance patrol.

In a counter-attack, a combat reconnaissance patrol identifies the direction of the enemy's advance, its forces and deployment lines, as well as the nature of the maneuver.

During a defensive battle, a combat reconnaissance patrol determines the strength of the enemy that has penetrated the defense or is attempting to make a flanking move.

Platoon (squad) in search

The search is organized for For the purpose of capturing 137. “prisoners, documents, weapons samples, combat equipment of the enemy and is carried out primarily

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especially at night or in other conditions of limited visibility.

The targets of attack during a search may be individual soldiers or small groups, crews of firearms and other weapons at the front line and in the depths of the enemy's location.

A motorized rifle platoon (squad, group of specially selected soldiers and sergeants) is assigned to the search. The platoon (squad, group) is usually assigned sappers with reconnaissance and mine-clearing equipment, and its actions can be supported by fire from assigned assets. The platoon (squad, group) commander must know the order of fire support, call-out signals, and cease-fire signals.

The search is carried out on foot.

138. Having clarified the received task and assessed the situation, the platoon (squad, group) commander must establish continuous surveillance of the search object and the enemy's actions in this area, outline the route of advance to the object, assign squads (groups, subgroups) to attack the enemy, make passages in obstacles, if necessary, as well as to provide fire support for the actions of the attackers and prepare subordinates for the search.

In the combat order, the platoon (squad, group) commander indicates:

— information about the enemy;
— the task of the platoon (squad, group);
— tasks for squads (groups, subgroups) to attack, create passages and provide fire support;

— time of readiness to perform a task;
— his place and deputy.

After issuing a combat order, the platoon commander clarifies the procedure for actions during attacks on an object and withdrawal, fire support for allocated assets and passing the front line of his troops, and also communicates warning signals, control and interaction, the procedure for acting on them and passage.

139. At the appointed time, the platoon (squad, group) silently and covertly advances to the target. Sappers are the first to move forward to clear a passage through the obstacles. Upon receiving a signal from them that the passage is ready, the fire support squad (group, subgroup) moves forward, followed by the assault squad (group, subgroup).

Having approached the objective, the attack squad (group, subgroup), upon a signal from its commander, suddenly and, as a rule, silently attacks the enemy, capturing prisoners, documents, weapons, and combat equipment. The platoon (squad, group) commander is usually with the attack squad (group, subgroup). The fire support squad (group, subgroup) is ready to provide covering fire for the attackers.

Having completed the task, the platoon (squad, group) with captured prisoners, documents, samples of weapons and military equipment quickly withdraws to its location. The attack squad (group, subgroup) withdraws first, then the fire support squad (group, subgroup), and the passage clearing squad (group, subgroup) last. The withdrawal is

It is carried out silently or under cover of fire. The signal to call for fire is given by the platoon (squad, group) commander.

Actions of the sentinel squad (tank)

140. A patrol squad (tank) is sent out from units conducting reconnaissance or performing combat missions separated from their main forces to promptly detect the enemy and reconnoiter the area. The patrol squad (tank) operates at a distance that ensures observation of its actions and fire support.

The patrol squad (tank) carries out its task by observing on the move and during short stops.

The squad operates in an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) or on foot, and in winter on skis.

141. The commander of a patrol squad (tank), having received a task, selects (specifies) the direction of movement or the point to which it is necessary to reach, outlines the order of actions, issues a combat order and communicates the pass.

In the combat order, the commander of the patrol squad (tank) indicates:

- information about the enemy;
— task of the squad (tank);
— tasks for subordinates (direction and speed of movement, observation sectors), procedure for actions when meeting with the enemy and reporting on what was observed;
— warning, control and interaction signals and the procedure for acting on them;
— time of the start of reconnaissance and deputy,

142. The patrol squad (tank) moves from one convenient observation point to another at increased speed, without delaying the movement of the unit from which it was dispatched. Along the route, the terrain and local objects are carefully examined, especially places where the enemy could be hidden and subject to surprise attacks from ambushes.

If reconnaissance of an object from a vehicle is difficult, the squad leader sends out foot scouts (two or three soldiers), assigning one of them as the senior, and the tank commander assigns one of the crew members. The vehicle is positioned under cover. The remaining personnel observe the surrounding area and the actions of the scouts, ready to provide fire support.

The inspection of a populated area begins upon approaching it. Particular attention is paid to individual buildings, plantings, and locations from which the enemy can conduct observation and where their guards may be located.

When approaching a forest, the edge is first examined, and when moving through the forest, the entrances to ravines, hollows and exits from them, causeways, bridges and other places where enemy ambushes are possible.

At night and in other conditions of limited visibility, night vision devices are used for observation. The patrol unit (tank, patrolmen) periodically stops to detect the presence of the enemy by eavesdropping.

If the enemy is not detected during inspection of the area and local objects, the commander

The patrol squad (tank) reports this by radio or gives the "Road clear" signal and continues its mission. Having spotted the enemy, it reports them and, acting covertly, continues observation. If it encounters the enemy unexpectedly, the patrol squad (tank, patrol) opens fire, outflanks them, and continues its assigned mission. Having detected the approach of a small enemy group (a single vehicle), the patrol squad (tank), on the platoon commander's orders, can set an ambush.

Actions of observation and chemical observation posts (observers)

143. Observation posts (observers) are assigned for reconnaissance of the enemy ground and air, and chemical observation posts (observers) are assigned for radiation and chemical reconnaissance. Personnel from specially trained squads (tank crews) are assigned to the chemical observation post.

The observation post is assigned a location that provides the best view of the area in front and on the flanks.

An observation post consists of two or three observers, one of whom is appointed as the senior.

The observation post must have observation instruments, a large-scale map or diagram of the area, an observation log, a compass, a watch, a lantern, communication equipment and means for sending warning signals, and the observer must have observation instruments.

At the chemical observation post (the observer), in addition, there must be radiation and chemical reconnaissance devices and means for sending warning signals about radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination.

The senior observation post officer is responsible for: establishing procedures for continuous observation; organizing the equipment of the observation post site and its camouflage; checking the serviceability of observation devices, communications, and warning systems; and promptly reporting observation results to the commander who has set up the post. The senior chemical observation post officer is also responsible for specifying the activation time of radiation and chemical reconnaissance devices, and knowing the warning signals for radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination and the procedure for transmitting them.

144. The observer begins observation with a detailed study of the terrain and determination of distances to landmarks and characteristic local objects in the designated sector.

Having detected a target, the observer determines its location on the terrain relative to landmarks (characteristic local features) and reports it to the commander who established the post (the observation post commander). The observation post commander reports the target in the established manner and marks it on a map or diagram of the area. A record of the observation results is made in the observation log.

Surveillance is carried out continuously; at night it is carried out using night vision devices and is supplemented by eavesdropping.

145. Observation of the enemy air force is carried out by observation posts (observers) by sequentially scanning the airspace, starting from the horizon.

Having detected an aerial target, the observer immediately gives an alert signal, determines its nature, direction and flight altitude and reports it to the commander who posted the post (the senior observation post officer).

146. The chemical observation post (observer) conducts continuous observation in the designated area at the designated time, and also turns on radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments during each enemy artillery and air raid and monitors their readings.

If radioactive contamination is detected (radiation level of 0.5 rad/h or higher), the senior officer (observer) immediately reports to the commander who posted the post and, at his direction, gives the "Radiation hazard" signal.

When chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination is detected, the senior officer (observer) gives the "Chemical alert" signal and reports to the commander who posted the post.

The results of radiation and chemical observations are recorded in the observation log.

2. Protection against weapons of mass destruction

147. Protection against weapons of mass destruction is organized in full during combat both with and without the use of weapons.

life of mass destruction. It is carried out in order to minimize the damage to units by nuclear, chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, to maintain the combat readiness of the personnel of the platoon (squad, tank crew) and to ensure the successful completion of the assigned combat mission.

Defense against weapons of mass destruction includes: engineering equipment of the occupied initial position (strongpoint); use of protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain; warning personnel with established signals about an immediate threat and the beginning of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy, as well as warning about radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination; conducting anti-epidemic, sanitary-hygienic and special preventive medical measures; ensuring the safety and protection of personnel during operations in contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods; liquidation of the consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy.

148. Engineering equipment of the occupied initial position (strongpoint) consists of the construction of trenches, ditches, communication passages, open and covered trenches, dugouts for personnel, trenches and shelters for combat and other equipment.

149. The use of protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain weakens the impact of the damaging factors of weapons of mass destruction

enemy personnel, weapons and military equipment.

A platoon in combat, on the march and when positioned on site must skillfully use forest massifs, ravines, hollows, gullies, reverse slopes of heights, underground workings, caves and other natural shelters.

Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks and fortifications significantly reduce the impact of shock waves, penetrating radiation and radioactive irradiation, reliably protect personnel from damage by light radiation and liquid droplet toxic substances, and, equipped with collective protection equipment, from damage by radioactive substances, vapors and aerosols of toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents.

150. Upon receiving a warning signal about an immediate threat and the beginning of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy, personnel continue to perform assigned tasks and transfer protective equipment to the "ready" position.

If the enemy launches a nuclear strike, personnel take protective measures as soon as the blast flashes: if in combat vehicles, close doors, loopholes, hatches, and shutters and activate the NBC protection system; if in an open armored personnel carrier, duck; and if outside the vehicle, quickly take nearby cover or lie on the ground with their heads facing away from the blast.

After the shock wave passes, the personnel continue to carry out the task.

Upon warning signals about radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination, personnel operating on foot or in open vehicles, without interrupting their combat mission, don personal protective equipment, while those in closed armored personnel carriers don only respirators (gas masks); in infantry fighting vehicles and tanks, close hatches, doors, embrasures, and shutters and activate the NBC protection system (in shelters, the collective protection system). Upon the "Radiation Hazard" signal, personnel don respirators (gas masks), and upon the "Chemical Alert" signal, gas masks.

Personal protective equipment may be removed only with the permission of a senior commander.

151. The implementation of anti-epidemic, sanitary-hygienic and special preventive medical measures is achieved by strict adherence to established hygienic requirements for the accommodation and feeding of personnel, as well as by observing the rules of personal and public hygiene, and the skillful and timely use of personal medical equipment.

152. When operating in radioactively contaminated areas in dry weather on foot or in open vehicles, personnel wear respirators, protective raincoats, stockings and gloves; in areas of chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, gas masks, protective raincoats, stockings and gloves. Personal

Those in closed armored personnel carriers put on only respirators (gas masks), while those in infantry fighting vehicles and tanks close hatches, doors, loopholes, blinds, and turn on the NBC protection system.

In damp weather, when operating on foot in a radioactive contamination zone, only skin protection is worn.

153. When eliminating the consequences of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction, rescue operations are carried out, first aid is provided to the injured, they are removed (taken out) from contaminated zones, dosimetric and chemical monitoring, localization and extinguishing of fires, and special treatment.

154. When organizing protection against weapons of mass destruction, the platoon commander specifies: the sequence of engineering equipment of the initial position (strongpoint) and the procedure for using the protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain; warning signals about an immediate threat and the beginning of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy, as well as warnings about radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination and the procedure for acting on them; the timing of medical measures; safety measures when operating in contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods.

3. Camouflage

155. Camouflage is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander in accordance with the received combat mission, camouflage instructions.

the company (platoon) commander's command and the prevailing situation in order to conceal the location of their units from all types and means of enemy reconnaissance, maintain their combat effectiveness and ensure the surprise of their actions.

This is achieved by: maintaining military secrets; covert placement and movement of personnel, weapons, combat and other equipment of units through the skillful use of standard and local camouflage means, smoke and aerosols, painting weapons, combat and other equipment to match the background of the surrounding terrain; using the camouflage properties of the terrain, local objects, darkness and other conditions of limited visibility; observing light and sound camouflage measures, especially at night, as well as the rules of radio discipline and radio exchange; maintaining the previous operating mode when changing units and preparing them to perform a new combat mission; strict adherence to the requirements of camouflage discipline.

156. Camouflage is maintained at all times. Under all conditions, it is carried out by the platoon (squad, tank crew), with weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment being camouflaged first. Restoring compromised camouflage and eliminating unmasking features is carried out immediately.

157. When organizing camouflage, the platoon (squad, tank) commander specifies: what standard and improvised means to use for camouflage and the timeframe for its implementation; the procedure for observing camouflage measures; the procedure for implementing and maintaining camouflage during combat.

4. Engineering support

158. Engineering support is organized and implemented in order to create the necessary conditions for a platoon (squad, tank crew) to successfully complete a combat mission, as well as to increase the protection of personnel and combat equipment from all means of destruction.

159. The tasks of engineering support for a platoon (squad, tank) are: fortification of the platoon's strongpoint (squad position, tank firing position), its location and camouflage; installation of mine-explosive and non-explosive obstacles at the occupied position; making passages in enemy obstacles and destruction; conducting reconnaissance of enemy obstacles, water obstacles and road conditions.

160. The platoon (squad, tank) uses its own forces to fortify the strong point (squad position, main and reserve firing positions of the tank) and camouflage it, builds engineering barriers, makes passages in barriers and destruction, using mine trawls and attachments.

The attached engineer-sapper unit, acting together with the platoon, conducts engineering reconnaissance, destroys the enemy's permanent fire fortifications, sets up a minefield in front of the occupied position and makes a passage in the enemy's minefield.

161. Engineering support is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander on the basis of

received task and instructions from the company (platoon) commander.

The platoon commander, when organizing engineering support, indicates:

— in an offensive - the location of the passage made by the engineer-sapper unit in the enemy minefield, its designation and the procedure for overcoming it, and during an attack on foot - the procedure for overcoming minefields along tank tracks; methods for making passages in enemy obstacles; when forcing a water obstacle - the route to the river for each tank, infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), the tank platoon commander, in addition, the place of loading onto the ferry and the ferry number;

— in defense - locations of squad positions, primary and secondary firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, the order and timing of their fortification equipment, where to have covered slits (dugouts), who will equip them and by what time; location of the platoon command and observation post, who is allocated for its equipment and the readiness period; what standard equipment and local materials to use for fortification equipment and camouflage of squad positions (tank firing positions); location of minefield installation and the procedure for its fire cover; the scope of work on additional equipment of trenches and communication passages after they are dug by an earthmoving machine; with the help of what materials, where and how to install non-explosive barriers; the procedure for the construction of fortifications-

constructions in the mountains, in the desert, in the forest, in the snow and on the ice.

162. To carry out engineering support tasks, a platoon (squad, tank) uses attachments, mine trawls, engineering ammunition, standard camouflage equipment, entrenching tools and local materials.

5. Chemical support

163. Chemical support is organized in order to create the necessary conditions for a platoon (squad, tank crew) to carry out the task assigned to it in an environment of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, as well as in order to mask its actions with smoke and aerosols.

Chemical support of a platoon (squad, tank crew) includes: radiation and chemical reconnaissance; timely and skillful use of personal and collective protective equipment; dosimetric monitoring; special processing of the unit and material resources; use of smoke and aerosols.

Chemical support measures are carried out by the personnel of a platoon (squad, tank crew), units of chemical troops, as well as forces and means of rear services.

164. Radiation and chemical reconnaissance is conducted to obtain data on the radiation and chemical situation. It is conducted using onboard radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments and visually.

165. Timely and skillful use of personal and collective protective equipment is achieved by: constant monitoring of their availability and serviceability; advance preparation and training of personnel in the use of these equipment in various situations; correct determination of the time for transferring personal protective equipment to the "combat" position and its removal; determination of the mode and conditions of operation of systems for protecting military equipment from weapons of mass destruction and the procedure for using facilities equipped with filtering and ventilation units.

166. Dosimetric monitoring is carried out to determine the combat readiness of personnel and the need for special treatment. It is conducted using military dose meters (dosimeters) and radiation reconnaissance devices.

167. Special decontamination of a unit consists of decontamination, decontamination, and disinfection of weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition, and other materiel when contaminated with toxic, radioactive, and bacterial (biological) agents, and, if necessary, the sanitary treatment of personnel. This can be partial or complete. Partial special decontamination is generally carried out without interrupting the combat mission, while complete decontamination is carried out after its completion.

168. The use of smoke and aerosols is organized for the purpose of blinding the enemy, especially his anti-tank weapons and night vision devices, covering their actions, and also

To protect against the light radiation of nuclear explosions and laser weapons. Smoke and aerosols are used using thermal smoke equipment on infantry fighting vehicles and tanks, smoke bombs, and grenades.

169. Chemical support is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander based on the received task and instructions from the company (platoon) commander.

When organizing chemical support, the platoon commander specifies: tasks for radiation and chemical reconnaissance; the procedure for using personal and collective protective equipment; distribution of individual dose meters (dosimeters); the place, time and procedure for carrying out special treatment; the procedure for using thermal smoke equipment of vehicles and smoke devices; the place and time for receiving protective equipment and checking gas masks.

6. Security

170. Security in a platoon (squad, tank crew) is organized in order to prevent a sudden attack by a ground enemy and to provide time and favorable conditions for deployment and entry into combat.

171. Security in a platoon (squad, tank crew) is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander on the basis of the received mission, the conditions of the situation and the instructions of the company (platoon) commander. It is carried out by observation, which is constantly conducted by a specially appointed observer, in defense, in addition - by duty fire weapons, and when the platoon is located

Yes, on site separately from the company - and direct security, which is carried out by paired patrols by going around the area where the platoon is located.

172. When organizing security, the platoon (squad, tank) commander specifies the procedure for conducting observation of the terrain, the air, and the company (platoon) commander's signals, appoints an observer, specifies his location and task, as well as the procedure for the actions of the platoon (squad, tank) personnel in the event of a sudden enemy attack. In defense, in addition, the platoon commander determines the required number of duty fire weapons, their location and task, and if the platoon is located in a place separate from the company, the composition of the immediate security,

the route of its movement, its task and pass. 173. For each day, a pass and a recall are established to identify its military personnel.

The pass is the name of the weapon or military equipment, for example: “Assault rifle”, and the response is the name of the settlement, beginning with the same letter as the pass, for example: “Astrakhan”.

The pass is communicated orally to the entire staff of the guard outpost (post), reconnaissance and persons sent outside the unit, and at night also within the location of their unit; the recall is given to the commanders of these units, as well as to persons sent to transmit oral orders.

A pass is requested from all persons passing through the security line and following the location of the unit at night, and a revocation is

among persons transmitting the commander's order and among the commanders of units conducting reconnaissance.

The pass and recall orders are spoken quietly. All persons who do not know the pass and who have arrived with a recall order are detained. The platoon (squad, or tank) commander personally interrogates those detained and, depending on the circumstances, permits them to proceed further or sends them under escort to the commander who sent the guard.

Appendix 1

PROCEDURE FOR TRANSMITTING COMMANDS (SIGNALS) AND SETTING TASKS BY RADIO

The order of transmission of commands (signals):

— call sign of the called radio station - once;

— the word "I" and the call sign of your radio station - once;

— command (signal) content once;

— the word "I" and the call sign of your radio station - once; the word

— "receive" - once.

Examples: 1. "Hawk-10, I am Falcon-15, increase speed, I am Falcon-15, over."

2. "Hawk-10, I am Sokol-15, speed 30 km/h, I am Sokol-15, over."

3. "Hawk-10, I am Falcon-15, 666, I am Falcon-15, over."

The received command (signal) is immediately responded to. confirmation by an exact repetition of the command (signal) or just the word "understood" with the indication of your call sign.

Examples: 1. "Falcon 15, I am Hawk 10, understand, increase speed, I am Hawk 10, over."

2. "Sokol-15, I am Yastreb-10, understood, the speed is 30 km/h, I am Yastreb-10, over."

3. "Falcon 15, I am Hawk 10, copy, 666, I am Hawk 10, over."

4. "Roger, I'm Hawk-10, over."

Confirmation of the received command (signal) can also be given by sending the corresponding command (signal) to one's subordinates when they are working in a common radio network on the same frequency as the senior commander.

In case of poor audibility and strong interference, commands (signals) may be transmitted twice.

Examples: 1. "Hawk-10, I am Sokol-15, reduce distance, reduce distance, I am Sokol-15, over."

2. "Yastreb-10, I am Sokol-15, distance - 25 m, — I am Sokol-15, over." 25 m, distance -

Falcon-15, 777, 777, I am Falcon-15, over."

To transmit commands (signals) related to all units, a circular call sign is established.

In this case, the content of the command (signal) is repeated twice.

Example. "Veter-13, I am Sokol-15, in the direction of... (the direction is indicated by landmarks, a coded map, or by the conventional names of local objects), in line, directing... (indicate the call sign) - to battle, in the direction of... in line, directing... - to battle, I am Sokol-15, over."

Confirmation of commands (signals) applicable to all units is not given. Commands (signals) applicable to all units are accepted and immediately executed by all unit commanders.

If communication is stable, it is permitted to work with abbreviated call signs or without call signs.

Examples: 1. “Hawk-10, I am Sokol-15, decrease interval, I am Sokol-15, over”, “Sokol-15, I am Hawk-10, understood, decrease interval, I am Hawk-10, over” (work with full call signs).

2. "10th, I am 15th, reduce interval, I am 15th, over." "Roger, I am 10th, over" (working with abbreviated call signs).

3. "Decrease interval, over." "Roger, over" (work without call signs).

Statement of the task of the unit:

Example. "Yastreb-10, I am Sokol-15, from the line... attack in the direction of... take control... then advance... artillery suppresses... readiness... "Voron" is advancing in the direction of... taking control... I am Sokol-15, over" (all points, lines, and objects are indicated by landmarks, a coded map, or by the conventional names of local objects; readiness time is according to the signal table).

Appendix 2

IDENTIFICATION MARKS AND CONVENTIONAL NUMBERS

combat vehicles

To identify combat vehicles and determine their affiliation with a unit, division or subdivision, identification marks and code numbers are applied to them.

The unit (command) identification mark is a geometric figure such as a circle, square, rectangle, diamond, triangle, or other shapes. To increase the number of identification mark variations, lines in various directions, numbers, letters, and images of individual tree species or leaves may be added within the mark, as well as coloring in one part of the mark. The unit (command) identification mark is assigned by the senior commander and is changed periodically.

A unit number is a three-digit number. The unit commander assigns one to two hundred numbers to each military unit for a specific period. For example: 200-299 or 800-999. The unit commander establishes the numbering order for the units' combat vehicles, but repeating the same numbers for different types of combat vehicles is permitted. For example, the regiment (battalion) commander's tank and the command and staff (command) vehicle may have the same number, and the numbers of tanks in the tank companies of a motorized rifle regiment may duplicate the numbers of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) in the motorized rifle companies.

The identification mark is applied on the right and left sides of the turret (vehicle side) ahead of the identification number. Depending on the availability of exposed areas on the turret (vehicle side), it may be applied ahead of the identification number in the direction of vehicle movement.

Conventional numbers are applied:

— on tanks - on the turret on the sides and rear (permitted on the outside of boxes for spare parts, accessories, underwater driving equipment and personal belongings of the crew, attached to the turret in these places);

— on infantry fighting vehicles on the right and left in the middle of the sides and in the upper part of the right rear door;

— on self-propelled artillery units - in the middle of the side and rear plates of the fighting compartment (on self-propelled artillery guns on the turret on the sides and on the rear hatch);

— on armored personnel carriers of the BTR-60PB, BTR-70 type, command and staff vehicles based on them and based on the BRDM-2 - on the right and left sides in the front part of the inclined armor plates below the level of the observation devices and handrails for boarding (in places free from brackets for hanging spare parts and accessories);

— on the rest of the military equipment on the right and left in the middle or in the front free part of the sides.

The height of the digits of the identification number is 20-40 cm, depending on the design features of the combat vehicle. Their width is two-thirds of the height. The size of the identification mark must be no greater than the height of the digits of the identification number, but no less than two-thirds of their height. The thickness of the lines of the identification mark and the identification number is equal to one-sixth of their height.

In summer, the identification mark and the code number are applied with white paint; in winter and during operations in the desert, when combat vehicles have camouflage paint, they are applied with red (black) paint.

Appendix 3

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN COMBAT DOCUMENTS

Combined arms units and subdivisions

Motorized rifle regiment, battalion, company, platoon, squad	mep, msb, mer, msv, MCO
Tank regiment, battalion, company, platoon	tp, to, tr, tv
Parachute battalion, company, platoon	pdb, pdr, pdv
Reconnaissance company, platoon, squad	rr, rv, ro
Machine gun platoon, squad	pulv, pulo
Anti-tank platoon	ПТВ
Anti-tank machine gun platoon	ptpulv
Grenade launcher platoon, squad	guards, th

Artillery units

Artillery regiment, division, battery	ap, adn, batr
Self-propelled artillery division (battery)	sadn, sabatr
Anti-tank guided missile battery	batr ATGM
Mortar battery, platoon	minbatr, minv
Platoon control	woo

Air defense units

Anti-aircraft missile battery, platoon, squad	zrbat, zrv, zro
Anti-aircraft artillery battery, platoon, anti-aircraft squad	zabatr, zav, zo
Anti-aircraft missile and artillery battery	earner

Special Forces Units

Engineer-sapper company, platoon, squad	isr, isv, iso
Airborne crossing company	pdesr
Pontoon company, platoon	ponr, ponV

Platoon, squad of tracked amphibious transporters	suspended GPT, dep.
Platoon, section of tracked self-propelled ferries	up GSP, dept. SHG
Bridge layer department	dept. MTU
Chemical Defense Company	
Platoon, radiation chemical reconnaissance department and	vrhr, orhr
Platoon, special processing department	soo, oso
Flamethrower platoon, squad	ov, 00
Company, platoon, communications section	rs, vs, os
Commandant's company, platoon	kr, kv

Technical support and logistics units

Automobile company, platoon, squad	avtr, avtv, auto
Repair company	remr
Economic platoon, squad	household, household0
Support platoon, supply platoon	vob, all
Maintenance department	

nia

General terminology

Vanguard (rearguard)	Av (Ar)
Artillery observation post	ANP
Bacteriological (biological) contamination	BZ
Battalion refueling point	BZP
Fighting machine	BM
Infantry fighting vehicle	BMP
Combat reconnaissance vehicle	BRM
Combat reconnaissance patrol vehicle	BRDM
Lateral outpost	BPZ
Armored personnel carrier	
Combat Kit	bk
Explosives	BB
Height	height,

Head marching outpost	GPZ
Head Watch	gd
Diesel fuel	dt
Long-term fire structure	Dos
Incendiary weapons (incendiary means) ·	ZZhO (ZZhS)
Refueling	lock
Protection against weapons of mass destruction	ZOMP
Zone of radioactive, chemical, bacteriological (biological) contamination	ZRZ, ZKhZ, ZBZ
Self-propelled anti-aircraft gun	ZSU
Engineering observation post	INP
Starting point	outgoing r-f (outgoing p.)
Kiloton	KT
Command and observation post	KNP
Command and staff vehicle	KShM
Set	set
Commander of the 1st motorized rifle, 2nd tank company	kmsr-1, ktr-2
Commander of the 1st motorized rifle, 2nd tank platoon	KMSV-1, KTV-2
Mine-explosive barrier	МВЗ
Regimental medical station	MPP
Battalion medical station	MPB
Company medical post	МПР
Observation post	НП
Emergency reserve	НЗ
Minimum stock	НСЗ
Firing position	op
Outskirts	env.
Toxic substances (persistent toxic substances, unstable toxic substances)	OV (SOV, NOV)
Mark	Elevation
Separate	dept.
Vanguard	By
Mobile barrier detachment	pos
Consistent Focus	PSO
fire	
Enemy	anti-aircraft
Air defense (anti-tank defense)	defense (anti-tank defense)

Anti-personnel minefield	ППМП
Anti-tank minefield	ПТМП
Anti-tank reserve	PTRez.
Technical observation point	ПТН
Radioactive contamination	РЗ
Radioactive substances	P.B.
Radiation and chemical reconnaissance	РХР
Reconnaissance squad	P.O.
dividing line	boundary line
Radio network (radio direction)	current account (current account)
District	
Repair and evacuation group (repair group)	R-n REG (Rem. G)
Regulation point	r-zh reg. (p. reg.)
Collection point for damaged vehicles	SPPM
Guard detachment (guard outpost, guard post)	Art.O (Art.3, Art.P)
North, south, east, west	north, south, east, zap,
Northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast	northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast.
Focused Fire	СО
Daily dacha	s/d
Tactical airborne assault	Tact. VD
Tank-launched bridge	MTU
Rear marching outpost	ТПЗ
Chemical observation post	XNP
Chemical contamination	ХЗ
Chemical weapons	ХО
Chemical land mine	ХФ
Nuclear weapons	yao
Nuclear mine	Yam
Nuclear mine barrier	ЯМЗ

Appendix 4

Methods and techniques of movement of personnel of motorized rifle units in combat when operating on foot

1. Movement on the battlefield when acting on foot can be done by quick walking or running (at full height or crouched), dashing and crawling.

The attack is carried out at a quick pace or at a run. Running and crawling are used to covertly approach the enemy.

Before starting to move, personnel put weapons on safety by commanding "Safety - SET" or independently.

2. The crossing is carried out in the following order. On a preliminary command, the runner marks a route and hidden resting places, and on the command to execute, quickly stands up and runs at full speed. The length of the run between resting stops depends on the terrain and enemy fire and should average 20-40 steps. At the resting stop, the runner takes a running start and crawls slightly to the side. Upon reaching the designated place, he also positions himself for fire. The position of the weapon during the run is at the runner's discretion.

A platoon can make dashes individually, in groups, or in squads, and a squad can dash individually, in groups, or simultaneously as a whole.

Platoon (squad) dashes are carried out according to the commands: "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), dash, from the right (left, right and left) one at a time FORWARD"; "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), dash in groups: first group - privates such-and-such, second group - privates such-and-such. First group FORWARD."

To make a platoon run along the squads, the command is given: "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), run, to the right (left) along the squads - FORWARD."

When running one at a time, upon the command "Forward," the right flank (or left flank, or both left and right flank) jumps up and, after running quickly for 20-40 steps, takes a rest. As soon as the first flank halts, the second flank begins running; having advanced to the line of the first runner, he takes a rest. When the second runner halts, the first runner runs in the same manner until reaching the designated line. The remaining soldiers of the squad advance in the same manner.

When running in groups, several soldiers run at the same time in the same way as if they were running alone.

When a platoon is running by squads, each squad begins to move on command from its squad leader, "Squad, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), run forward, follow me." The squad members simultaneously jump up and, after running 20-40 steps, take a rest. To resume movement, the command "Squad – FORWARD" is given.

Squads, groups or individual soldiers who remain in place, as well as those who have advanced after running to the designated line (halt), support those running with their fire.

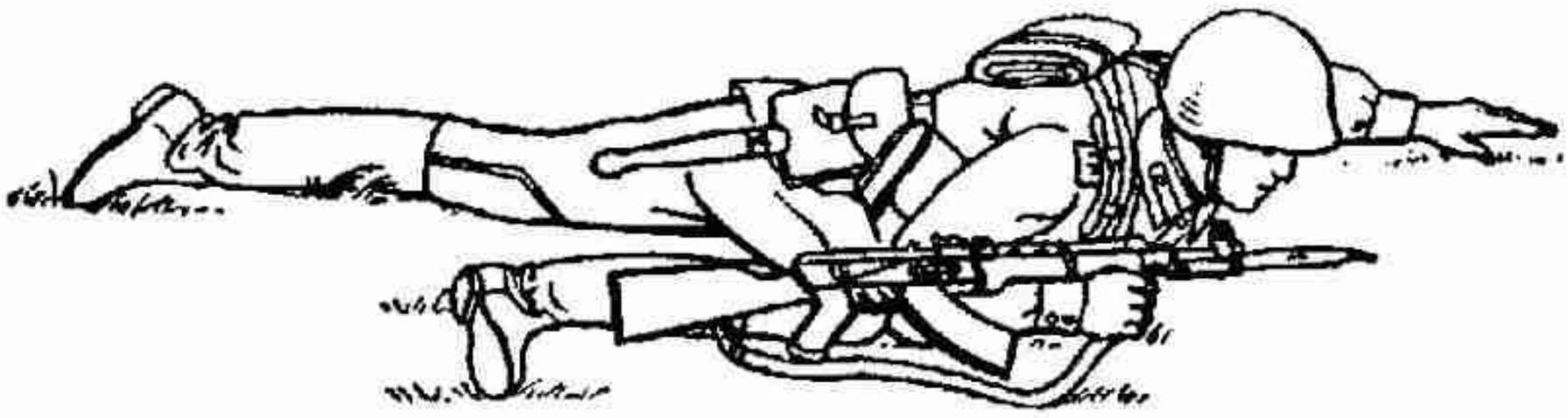
fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) support Infantry the advance of their units' personnel with fire and, using folds in the terrain, move in leaps and bounds from line to line (from cover to cover).

3. Crawling is carried out on the belly, on the radial quadruples and on the side in the following order.

Upon preliminary command, the crawler must outline a route and sheltered resting places, and upon execution, crawl using one of the specified methods. For platoon and squad crawling, the same commands are given as for running, for example: "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), crawl to the right (left), in squads - FORWARD" or "Squad, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), crawl to the right (left, right, and left), one at a time FORWARD."

To crawl on your belly (Fig. 1), lie down firmly on the ground, grab the weapon by the strap at the top sling swivel with your right hand and place it on your right forearm. Pull up your right (left) leg and simultaneously extend your left leg.

extend your (right) arm as far as possible; push off with your bent leg, move your body forward, pull up the other leg, extend the other arm and continue the movement in that direction



Rice. 1. Crawling on your bellies

in the same order. When crawling, do not raise your head high.

To crawl on all fours (Fig. 2), kneel down and lean on your forearms or hands,

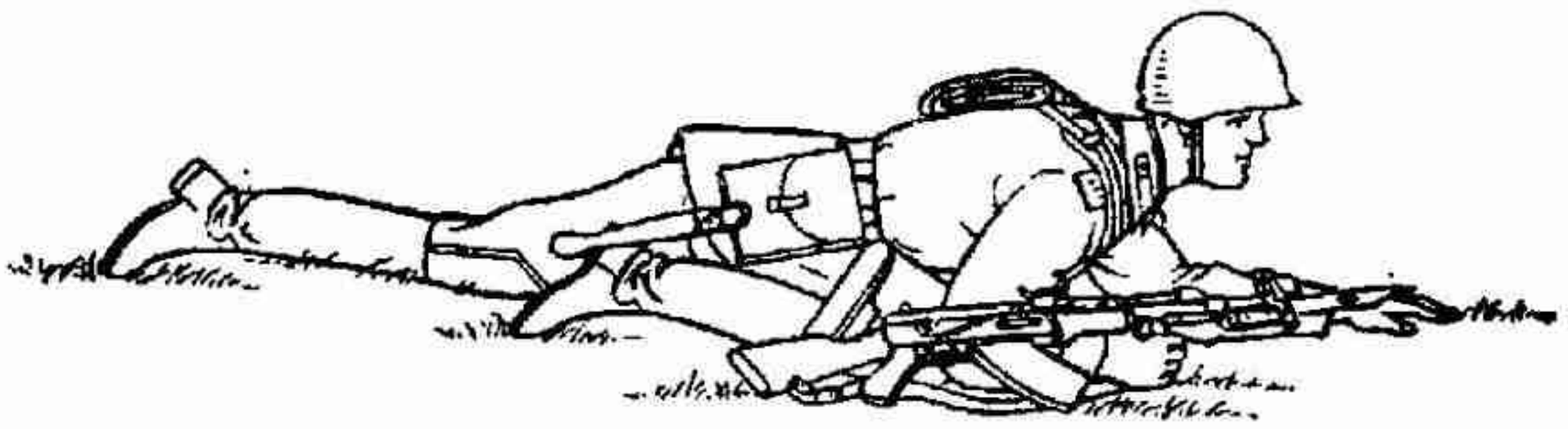


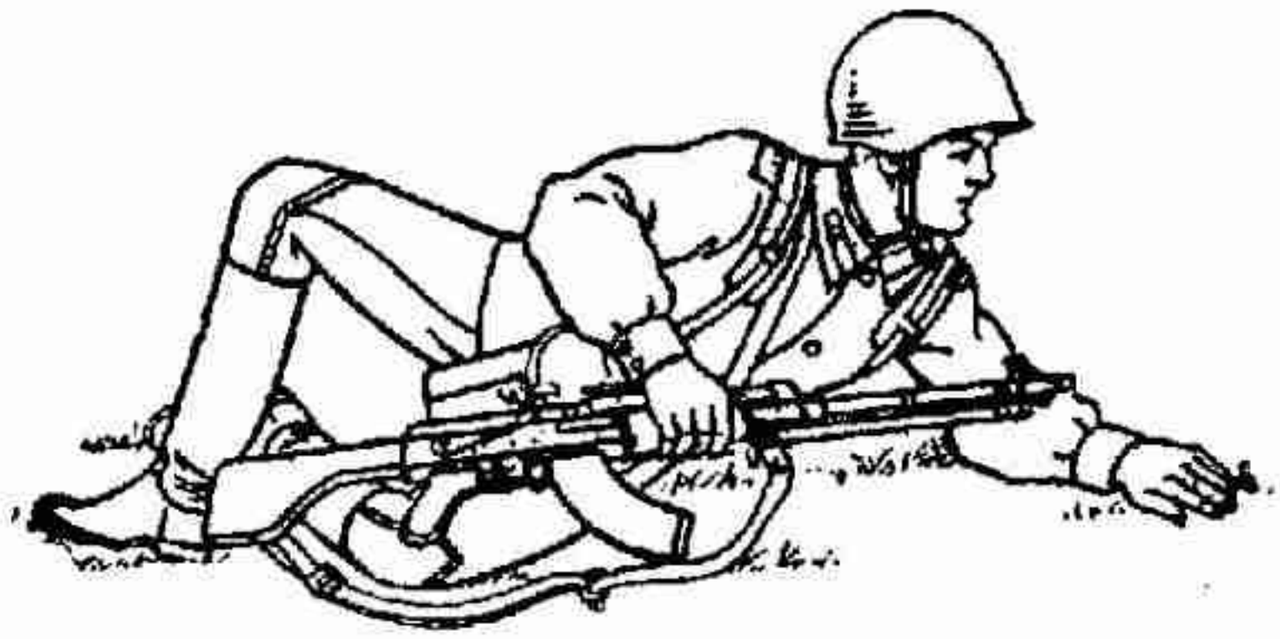
Fig. 2. Crawling on all fours

Pull your bent right (left) leg under your chest, while simultaneously extending your left (right) arm forward. Move your body forward until your right (left) leg is fully straightened, simultaneously pulling your other bent leg under you and extending your other arm, continuing the same movement. Hold your weapon: using your forearms as you would when crawling on your belly; using your hands as your support, hold it in your right hand.

To do the side crawl (Fig. 3), lie on your left side; pull your left leg forward, bent at the knee, and lean on your left forearm, placing the heel of your right foot on the ground as close to you as possible; straighten your right leg, and move your body forward without changing the position of your left leg, then continue the movement in the same manner.

Hold the weapon with your right hand, placing it on your left thigh.

4. For the simultaneous movement of the entire platoon (squad) chain, the command "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object – FORWARD" is given and, if necessary,



Rice. 3. Crawling on your side

"RUN" or "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object, to such-and-such a line – FORWARD" is added, and for a squad, in addition, "Squad, follow me FORWARD."

To stop a platoon (squad), the command "Platoon (squad) – STOP" is given, and to resume movement – "Platoon (squad) – FORWARD".

5. The movement of the platoon (squad) chain backward is carried out in the same ways as forward, on command: "Platoon (squad), retreat to such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), on the right (left or right and left) one at a time BACK", or "Platoon (squad), retreat to such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), in groups: first group - such-and-such privates, second group - such-and-such privates, First group - BACK", or "Platoon, retreat to such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), on the right (left) by squad... NOW - BACK".

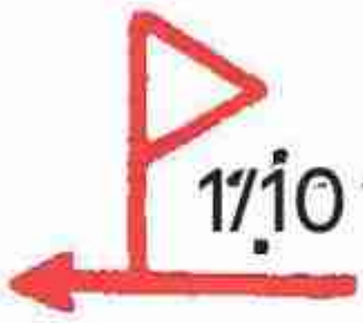
Appendix 5

CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS USED IN COMBAT DOCUMENTS

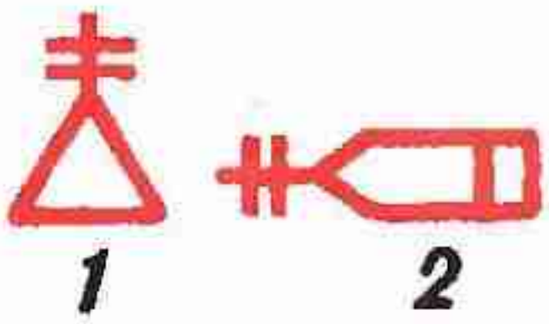
Control rooms and communications

Regimental command post (headquarters)

Command and observation (headquarters) battalion point



Command and observation (headquarters) of the battalion on the move point



Company commander's command and observation post: 1 - on foot, 2 - on an infantry fighting vehicle (on other vehicles and the tank company commander with the appropriate insignia). Platoon commander's command and observation post with one dash

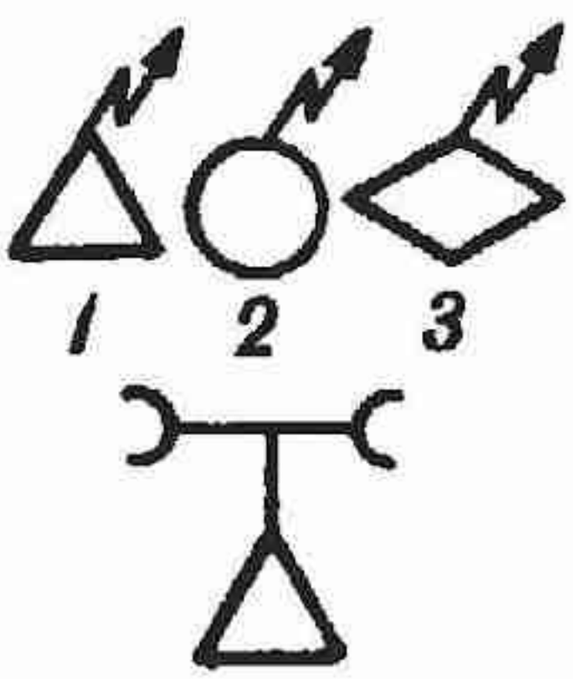
an indication of affiliation.

(post) with With the letters: A - artillery observation post, B - air observation post, I - engineering observation post, X - chemical observation post, technical observation post. The color of the sign - according to the branch of the armed forces T-

Traffic control post or traffic controller (K - commandant post, KPP checkpoint, KTP - checkpoint)

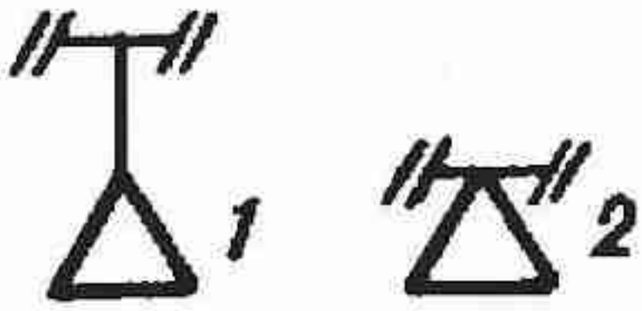
Communication nodes: 1 field mobile, 2 stationary —

Radio receiver. Digital - type of radio receiver



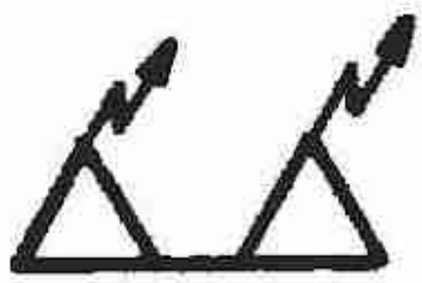
Radio stations: 1 - mobile, 2 - portable, 3 - in a tank (infantry fighting vehicle, armored personnel carrier, car - with appropriate signs)

Mobile radio relay station with directional antenna



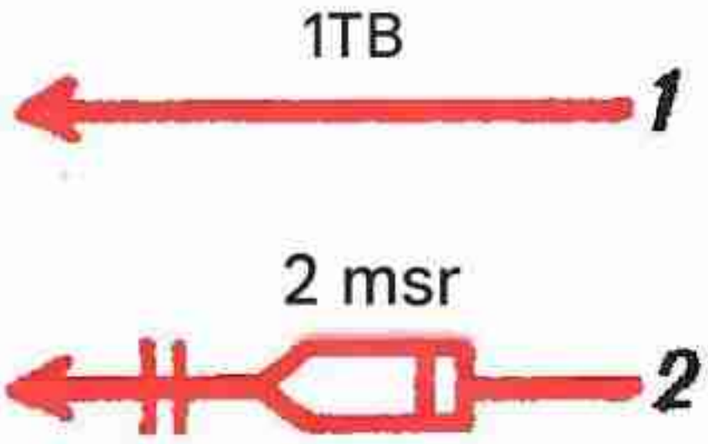
Reconnaissance radar stations: 1 - air targets, 2 ground targets —

Radio network of portable radio stations (other radio stations with COUT corresponding signs)

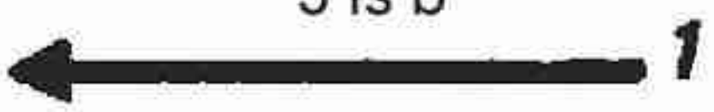


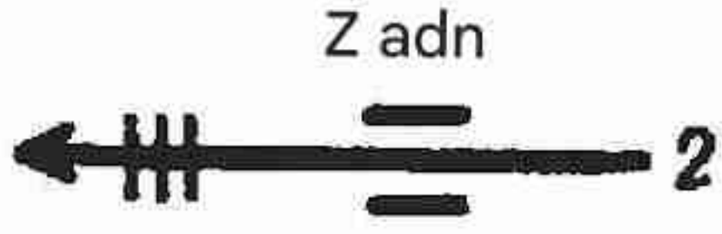
Radio direction of mobile radio stations (other radio stations with appropriate signs) -—

March, reconnaissance and security



A column of a motorized rifle or tank unit · with the corresponding inscription: 1 - general designation, 2 - a motorized rifle company on an infantry fighting vehicle (on other equipment of a tank company - with the corresponding и signs). A column of a battalion and platoon - with three and one dashes, respectively.





Column of branches of the armed forces and special forces with the corresponding inscription: 1 - general designation, 2 - artillery division (units of other branches of the armed forces - with the corresponding signs). Column of a battery (company) and platoon - with two and one dashes, respectively.

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the Head (side, rear) marching outpost as part of a reinforced motorized rifle company on infantry fighting vehicles and other (at equipment and as part of a tank company - with the appropriate signs). The main outpost as part of a platoon and the lead patrol - with one dash; the vanguard or advanced detachment as part of a battalion - with three dashes and the inscription of the appropriate

u c

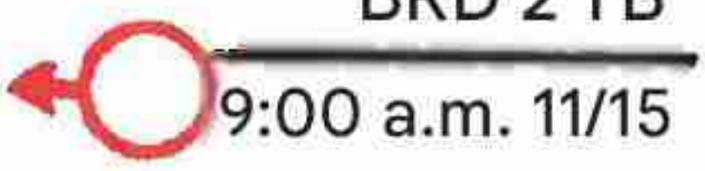
Mobile obstacle detachment with indication of affiliation (OOD - movement support detachment, Grazg. obstacle clearance group)

of the platoon of support of the talion ba-Column (another rear unit - with the corresponding inscription)

Technical closure of the battalion (P-regiment)

Reconnaissance squad

Patrol squad on an infantry fighting vehicle (on an armored personnel carrier and a patrol tank - with the appropriate signs)



Combat reconnaissance patrol with an indication of its affiliation and position at a certain time (ORD - separate reconnaissance patrol, RD - reconnaissance patrol, OFRD - officer reconnaissance patrol, RG - reconnaissance group, IRD - engineering reconnaissance patrol, HRD - chemical reconnaissance patrol). The color of the badge - according to the branch of the armed forces -

Foot patrol (2-3 soldiers)

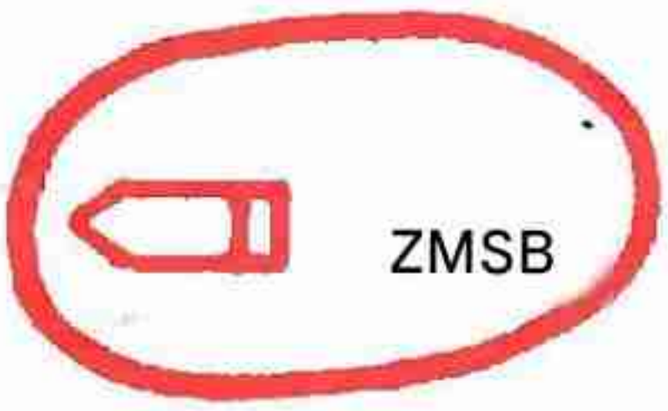
Foot patrol (patrol route indicated by a dotted line)

Secret

The unit (group) conducting the search (raid), indicating its affiliation

Unit (group) in ambush

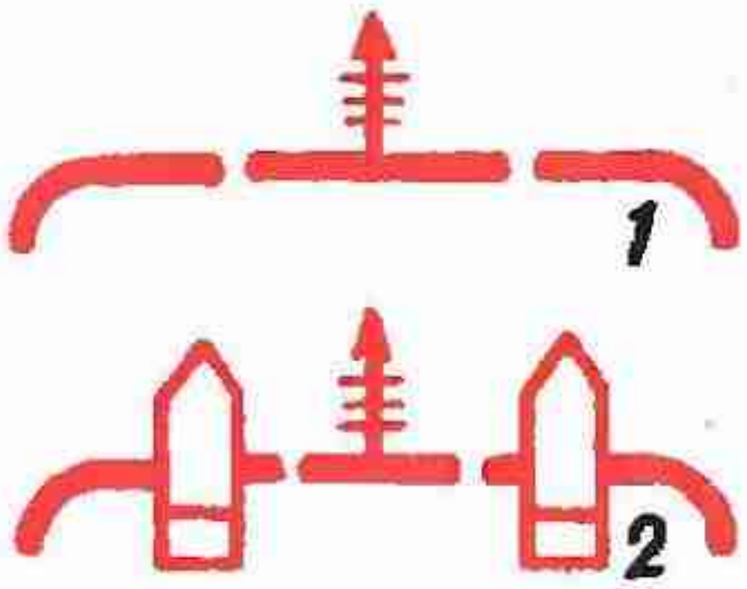
Location and actions of units



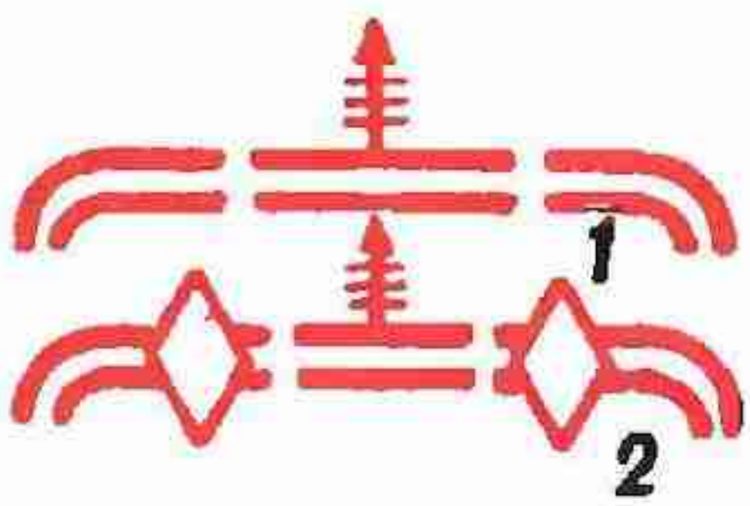
area occupied by a Motorized rifle - The motorized rifle (tank) unit, with the corresponding inscription. A sign corresponding to the equipment with which the unit is armed may be placed before or above the inscription.

An area occupied by a unit of a special branch of the armed forces or troops, with a corresponding inscription. A sign corresponding to the equipment with which the unit is armed may be placed before or above the inscription.

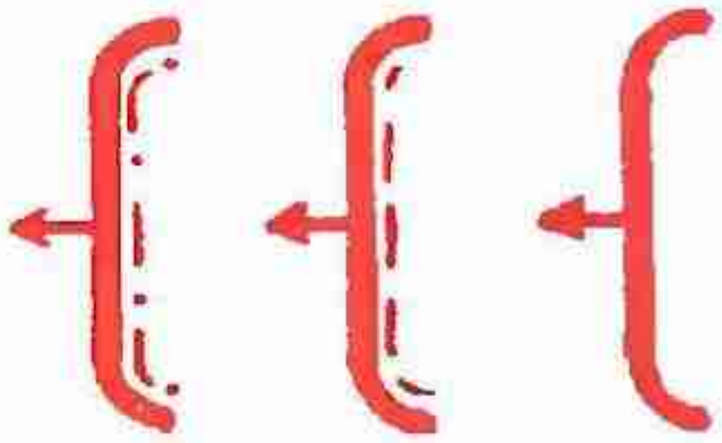
Direction of the unit's advance



The battalion's immediate task: 1 - general designation, 2 motorized rifle battalions on infantry fighting vehicles (on other vehicles and a tank battalion with the corresponding signs). The company's immediate task - with two dashes; combat mission 6360 - with one dash.



Subsequent task of the battalion: 1 - general designation, 2 - tank battalion (motorized rifle battalion on equipment - with appropriate signs)



General designation of the position of units at a certain time with the corresponding inscription (the position of motorized rifle units on equipment and tank units can be applied with the corresponding signs)

9.00 8.00 by 5.00 5.6

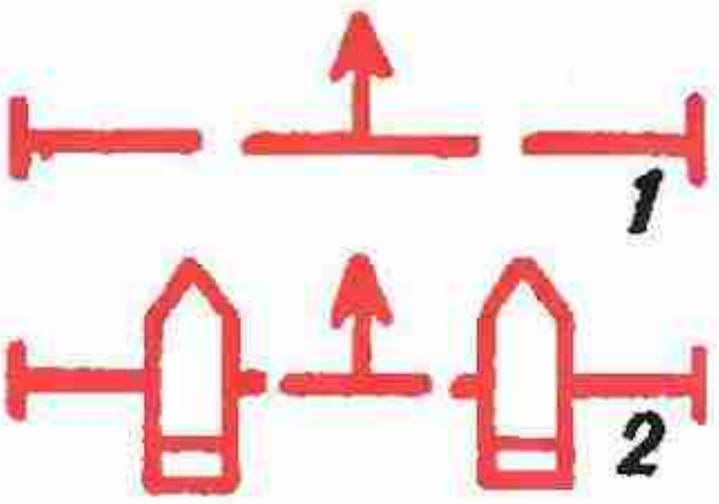
Combat order of a machine-gun platoon on foot (anti-tank machine-gun and grenade launcher with corresponding signs)

The threshold of a probable encounter with an enemy

Initial line (point), line (point) of regulation, initial line for forcing, line of entering into combat of the second echelon

Front (line) occupied by units

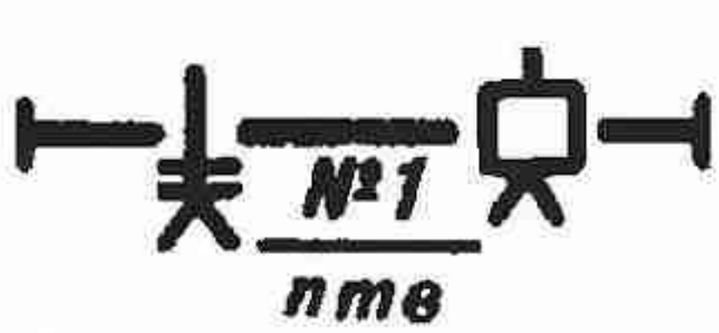
Deployment line into battalion columns. Into company and platoon columns, one dash. — respectively, with two columns and



The transition line to the attack of motorized rifle and tank units: 1 - general designation, 2 - motorized rifle unit on infantry fighting vehicles (on other equipment and tank units - with the corresponding signs)

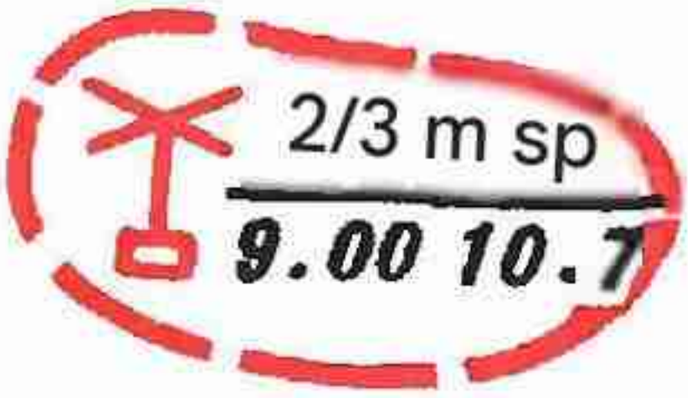
Dismounting line of a motorized rifle unit

The firing line of a tank unit with its number indicated (a motorized rifle unit on an infantry fighting vehicle - with the corresponding sign)



anti-tank platoon deployment line with the number indicated (grenade launcher, anti-tank its machine gun, machine gun with the corresponding signs). The color of the sign is — according to the branch of the armed forces

Mining frontier

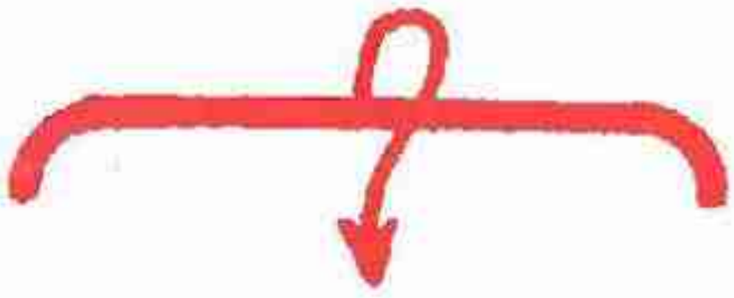


The landing area for helicopters with the composition and time of landing indicated (on other means with appropriate signs)

Landing pad (landing site)

The area and points of landing of the amphibious assault force

The unit was stopped at the border

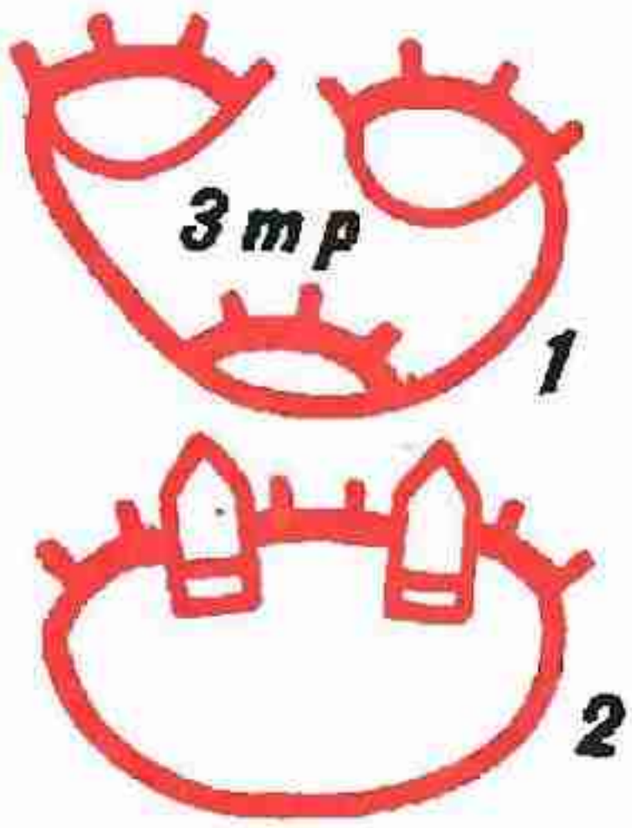


Withdrawal of the unit from the occupied line

The dividing line between the Regiments

Demarcation line between battalions

A defensive line (position) not occupied by a unit



The location of the unit in defense with the corresponding inscription: 1 - general designation, 2 - defense area (strongpoint) of the motorized rifle unit on the BMP (on other equipment and tank units - with the corresponding signs)

2/26 pl 19 md
5.00 12.8

Place of capture of the prisoner with indication of his affiliation and time of capture

3/36 tp 12 td 8.00
12.6

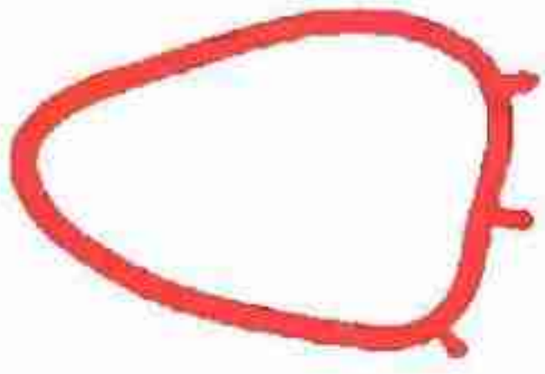
The place where the documents of the murdered person were seized, indicating their affiliation and the time of seizure of the documents

Weapons of mass destruction and protection against them

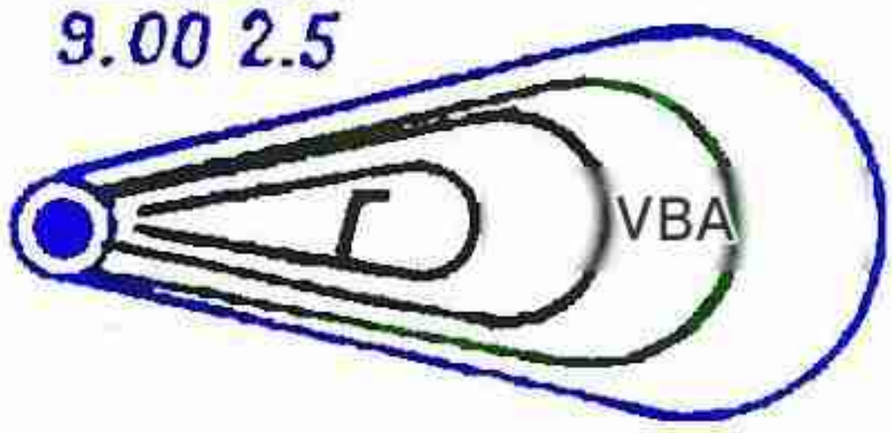
Planned nuclear strike with indication of the object (target) number, unit (subunit), power H-carrying out the strike, explosion (A - air, ground, charge (40 kt), type surface, P - underground, underwater) and time of explosion of

Safe removal line (protrusions towards a nuclear explosion)

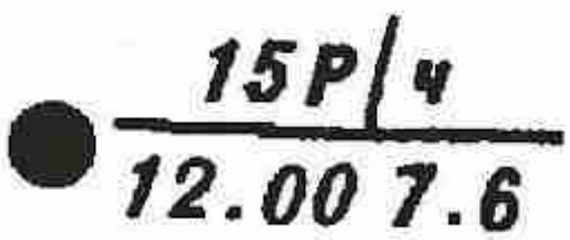
The area of destruction resulting from an enemy nuclear explosion, with the boundaries indicated: continuous destruction (inner circle), continuous rubble in forests and populated areas (middle), slight destruction (outer), the dotted line or shaded part of the circle is the zone of neutron impact on exposed personnel



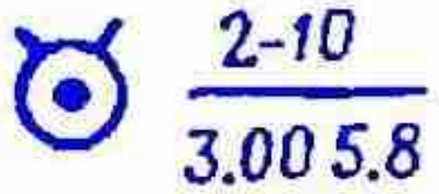
The area (section) of the fire and the direction of its spread. The smoke area is marked in black.



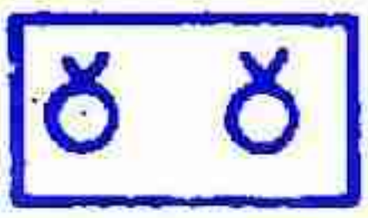
Zones of radioactive contamination according to reconnaissance data: moderate, B strong, C (A — dangerous, D extremely dangerous) with — an indication of the power (10 kt), type (H) and time of the explosion



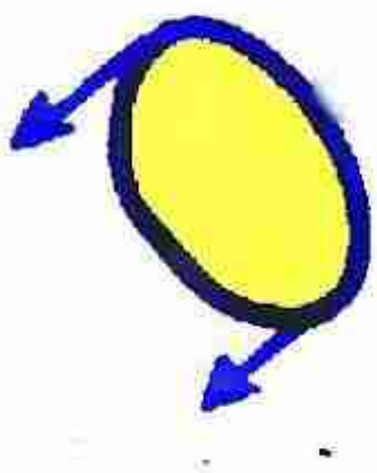
Radiation level measurement point with indication of radiation level and measurement time •



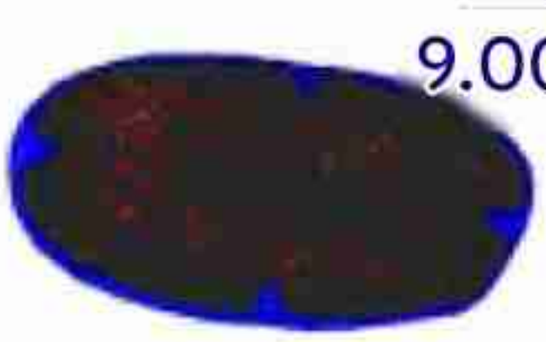
Enemy nuclear mine with indication of charge power (2 kt), installation depth (10 m) or type of explosion and detection time



Chemical bomb field. The sign for detonated bombs is painted — yellow.



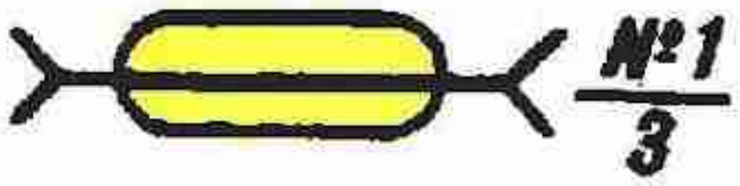
An area (region) contaminated by the enemy with toxic substances, indicating the direction of spread of contaminated air, the type of toxic substance and the time of use (detection)



An area of terrain (district) contaminated by the enemy with bacterial (biological) agents, indicating the pathogen and time of use (detection)

Use of incendiary weapons with indication of the means of application, type of incendiary substance and time of use

Special treatment point (SP - degassing point)



Degassed passage with indication of its number and width (3 m)

An arrow to indicate the north-south direction

Small arms and artillery

Light machine gun

Company (mounted) machine gun

Hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher

Automatic grenade launcher

Anti-aircraft missile system of the Strela-2 type

Anti-aircraft machine gun mount

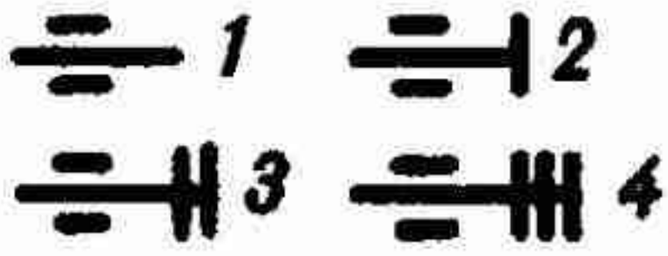
Mounted anti-tank grenade launcher

Portable anti-tank guided missile systems: 1 - anti-tank machine gun platoon, anti-tank platoon 2

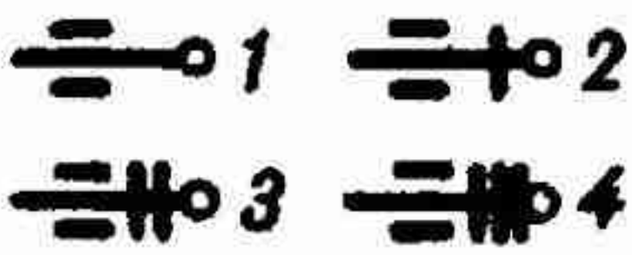
Flamethrowers: 1 - jet (infantry), 2 - heavy (heavy infantry) (light-jet-

火火2 1

Anti-tank guns: 1 - general designation, 2 - caliber up to 85 mm, 3 - caliber up to 100 mm, 4 caliber over 100 mm —



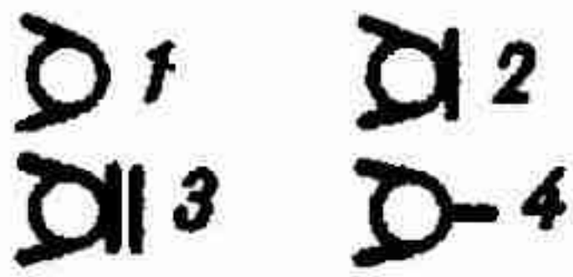
Guns: 1 - general designation, 2 - caliber up to 100 mm, 3 - caliber 152 mm, 4 - caliber over 152 mm



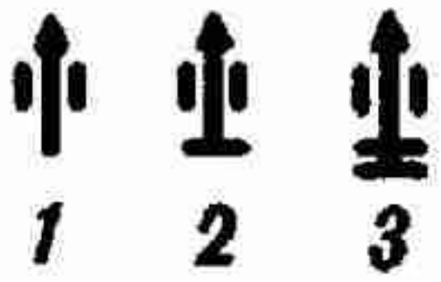
Howitzers: 1 - general designation, 2 - caliber up to 122 mm, 3 - caliber up to 155 mm, 4 - caliber more than 155 mm

Self-propelled howitzer of 122 mm caliber (other calibers and self-propelled guns - with appropriate signs)

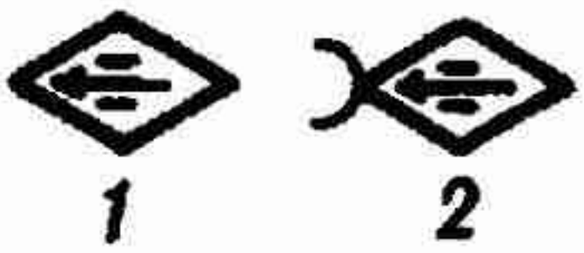
Combat vehicles rocket artillery - general caliber — designation, 2 lerii: 1 medium —



Mortars: 1 - general designation, 2 - small caliber, 3 - medium caliber, 4 - automatic



Anti-aircraft guns: 1 - general designation, 2 - small caliber, 3 - medium caliber —

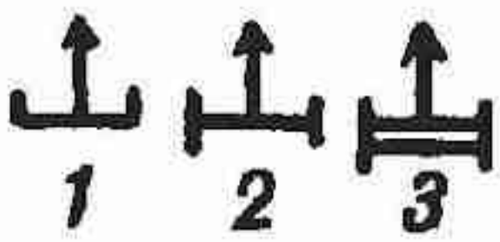


Anti-aircraft self-propelled guns: 1-Lexa, 2-with a -

complex without radar

comp-radar

Combat vehicle of a short-range anti-aircraft missile system. The insignia depends on the type of missile and vehicle.



missile launchers: 1 - short-range, 2 - long-range, 3 - medium-range. Anti-aircraft weapon symbol: battery in a circle, platoon in a rectangle

Anti-aircraft — 6

of firing positions indicating the location of batteries (anti-aircraft artillery with the corresponding sign)

artillery - Area

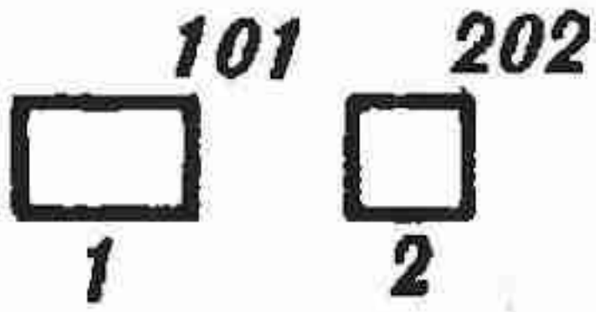
Battery of 100 mm guns in a firing position (other batteries with corresponding signs) with the

— corresponding

Mortar platoon at a firing position (other artillery platoons with appropriate signs and appropriate color)

— appropriate color)

Fire at a single target with indication of the target number

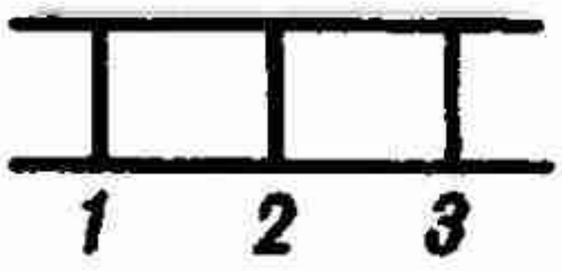


Concentrated fire with target number indication: 1 - barrel artillery, 2 - rocket artillery. Target (area) dimensions on map scale

— 6

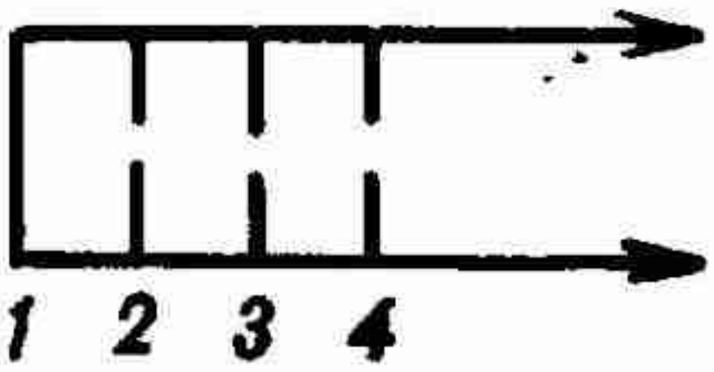
A single stationary obstruction light with its code name indicated. The length of the section is shown to map scale.

"Birch"



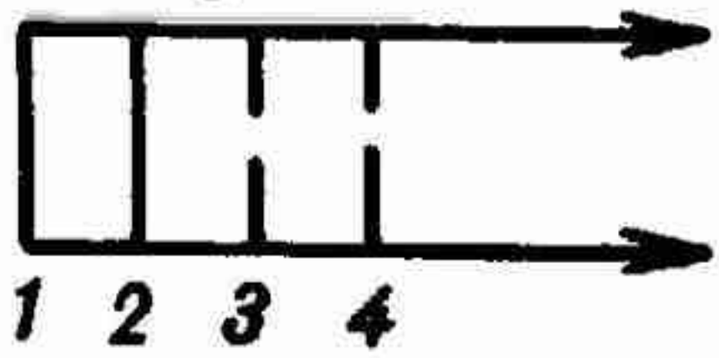
Deep stationary barrage fire at three lines with indication of its conventional name and line numbers. Length of lines (sections) on the map scale

"Lion"



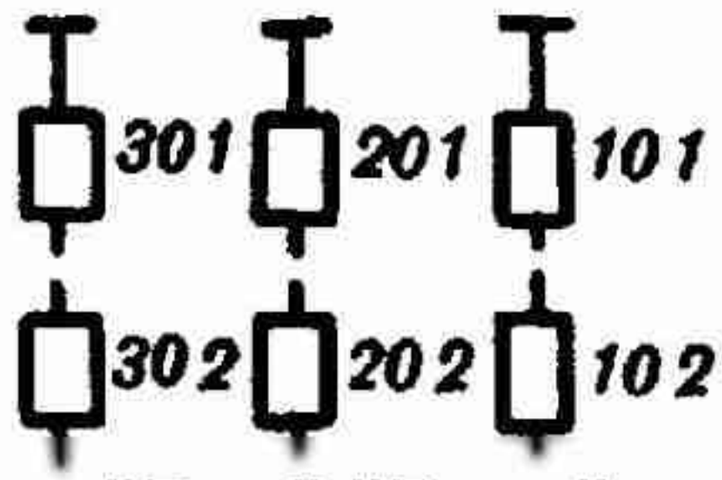
A single mobile obstruction light with its code name and line numbers (a solid line is the line at which firing begins, and dotted lines are the lines to which the fire is planned to be transferred). The length of the lines (sections) is shown on the map scale.

"Tiger"



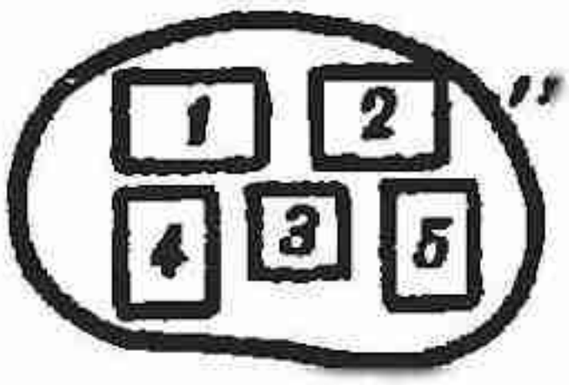
Double mobile barrage fire with its conventional name and line numbers indicated (solid lines indicate the first two lines, along which fire is opened and conducted simultaneously, dotted lines indicate subsequent lines). Length of lines (sections) to map scale

"Wolf"



"Fox" "Bars"

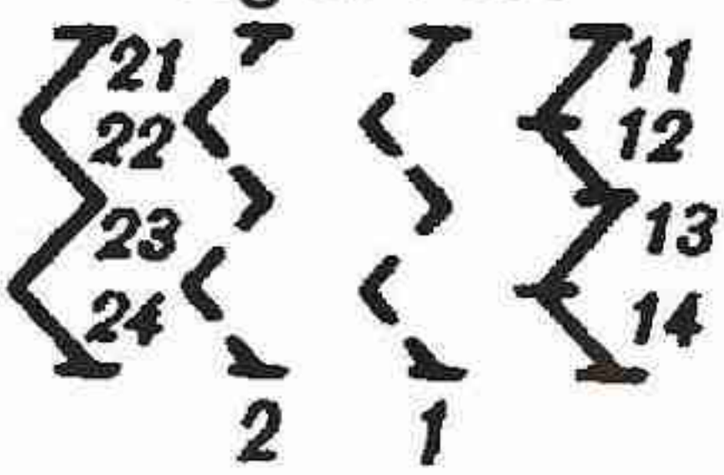
Sequential concentration of fire with indication of conventional names of lines and numbers of targets or areas (solid lines - lines along which it is planned to fire simultaneously; in case of double PSO, solid lines - at two lines, at three, etc.). On the map scale, targets are united in case of triple run and targets



"Jupiter"

Massive fire with indication of its code name and section numbers

Tiger Fox

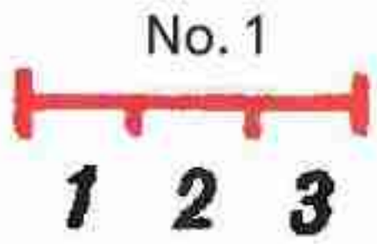


A barrage indicating the conventional names of the lines, areas for divisions and their numbers, as well as the numbers of intermediate lines

The boundary of the fire zone (firing sector). For artillery, it is in black.

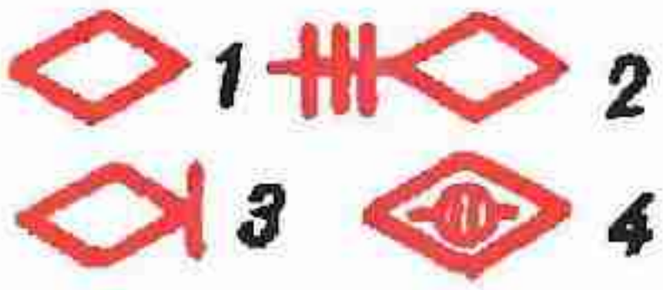
Additional firing sector boundary. For artillery – in black.

Concentrated fire of a motorized rifle company with an indication of its number and the fire areas of the platoons (tank company, motorized rifle, tank and grenade launcher platoons with the corresponding inscription)



The line of defensive fire of a grenade launcher platoon with its number and the fire areas of the squads indicated

Armored vehicles, cars and helicopters



Tanks: 1 - general designation, 2 - battalion commander, 3 - floating, 4 - flamethrower

A tank equipped with a mine sweeper

Tank with bulldozer attachment

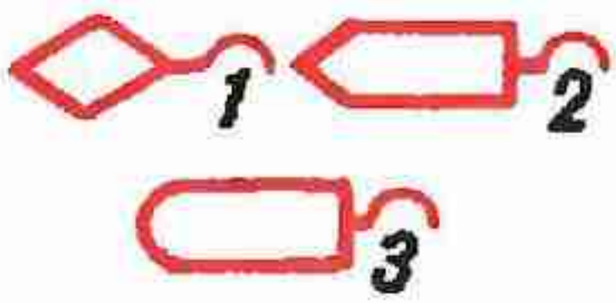
A tank equipped with a snowplow

Infantry fighting vehicle

Armored personnel carrier

Combat reconnaissance patrol vehicle

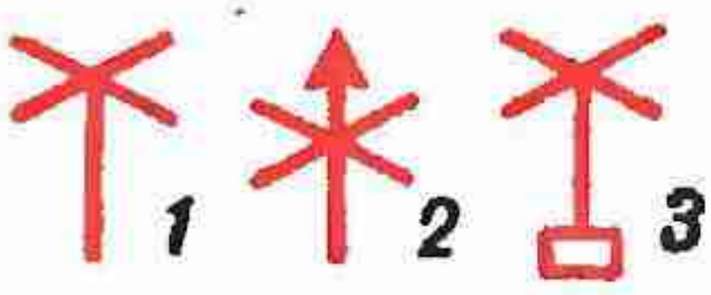
Car and car with trailer. Color of the badge according to the branch of the military



Tractors: 1 - tank, 2 - tracked, 3 - automobile. By branch of the military. Color of the — sign.

Motorbike

Ambulance car (porter wheeled) (trans-



Helicopters: 1 - general designation. 2 - combat, 3 - transport

Engineering facilities and structures

Tank-launched bridge

Tracked floating transport

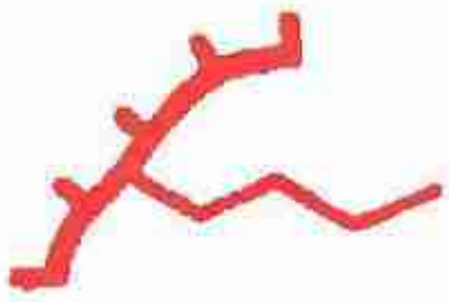
Tracked self-propelled ferry (ferry-bridge vehicle)

Engineering equipment on a wheeled base (TMM heavy — mechanized bridge, PKT track layer)

Engineering equipment on a tracked base (BAT - road layer, engineering vehicle for — barriers)

Pontoon park with indication of type (PMP park, TPP — heavy pontoon-pontoon-bridge park)

A trench with a covered gap (panel), occupied by a squad

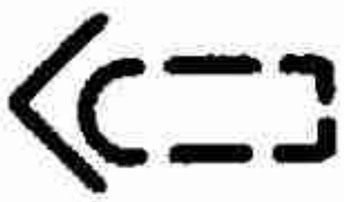


Trench with a communication passage

trench (tank, mortar, and other fire weapons with corresponding signs). The color of the trench sign is the same as the color of the fire weapon sign.

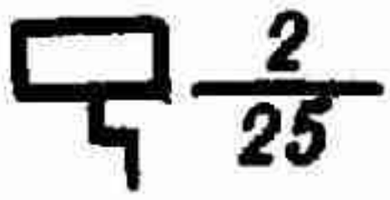
Open type observation structure. Closed type - the triangle is painted black.

TOM



Car shelter (for other types of equipment and appropriate color) — with appropriate signs

Dugout



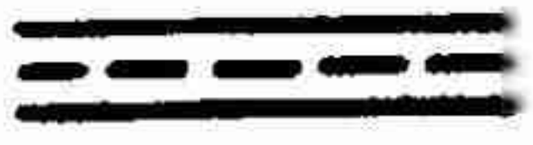
Shelter with indication of protection level (2) and capacity (25 people)

Open gap

Covered gap

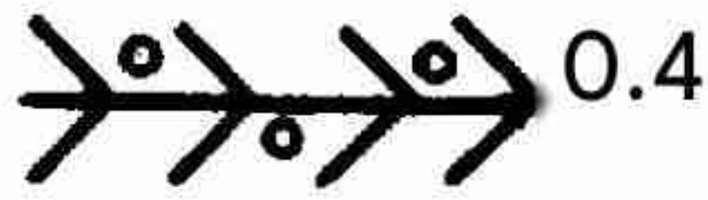
Escarpment (counterscarp) with length indicated (0.5 km)

Low-visibility fencing (wire spiral, low-stake net, thrown wire). To designate electrified fencing, a sign is placed



Anti-tank ditch with its length indicated (0.7 km)

Anti-tank obstacles with metal, their indication (M - type is RC reinforced concrete), number of rows (2) and length (150 m)



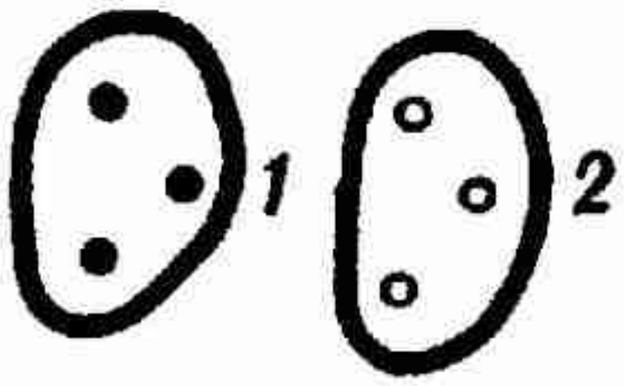
Mined rubble with its length indicated (0.4 km)

Wire fencing (number of lines, number of rows)

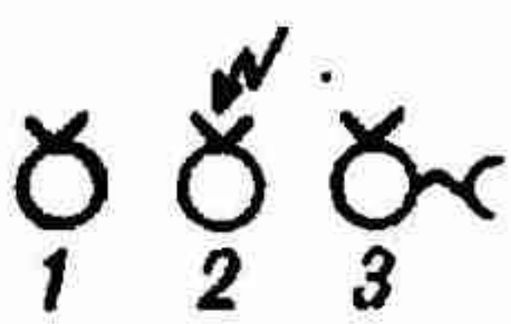
A section of hedgehog fencing with the number of rows (2) and length (400 m) indicated

Anti-tank minefield

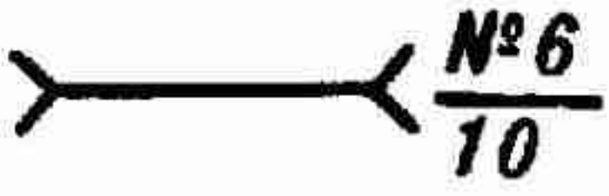
Anti-personnel minefield



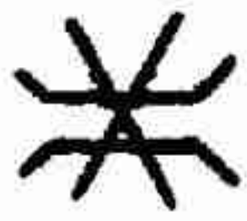
Minefields laid by remote mining means: 1 - anti-tank, 2 - anti-personnel



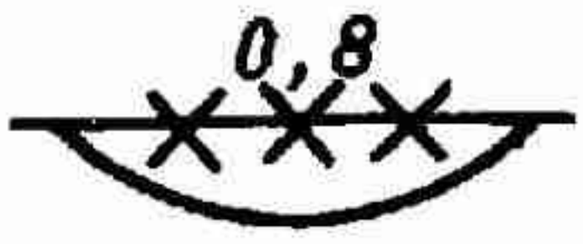
Landmines: 1 - unguided, 2 - radio-controlled, 3 - wire-controlled



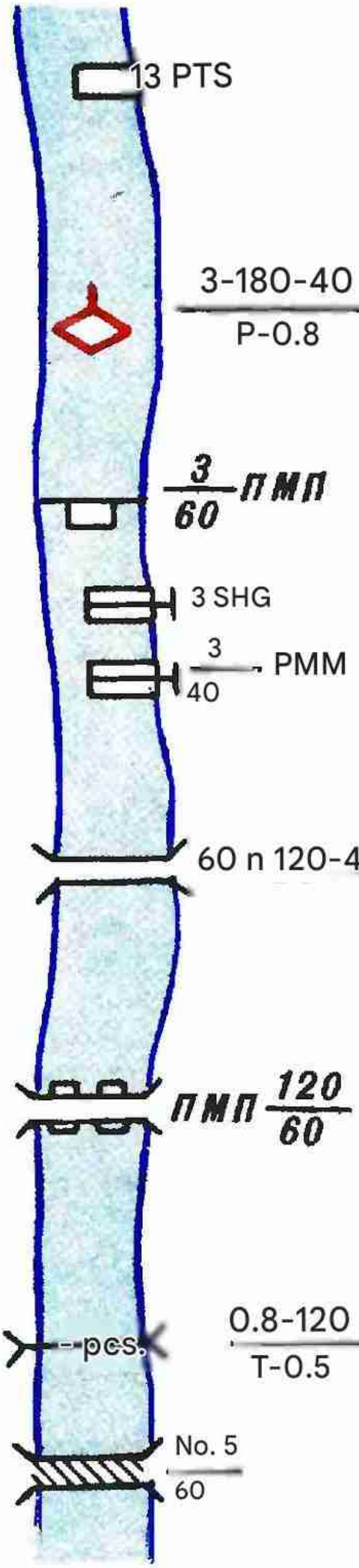
A passage in the barrier with its number and width (10 m) indicated



Destroyed bridge (object)



Destroyed (faulty) section of road with indication of its length (0.8 km) and detour



Landing crossing with indication of the quantity (3) and type of landing and ferry vehicles (medium PTS transporter)

Tank crossing under water with indication of depth (3 m), width of water obstacle (180 m), width of route (40 m), nature of bottom (P - hard, T - rocky) and current speed (0.8 m/s) sand

Ferry crossing indicating the number of ferries (3), carrying capacity (60 t), type of fleet (PMP) or ferry vehicle (GSP - tracked self-propelled ferry, PMM - ferry and bridge vehicle)

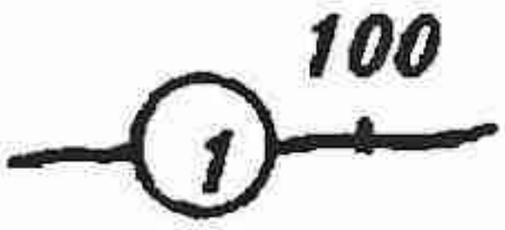
A bridge on rigid supports with an indication of its type (L - low-water, H - high-water, P - underwater, D - wooden, K - stone, M - metal, reinforced concrete), length (120 m), width (4 m) and load-bearing capacity (60 t) of iron

Bridge on floating supports with indication of the type of park (PMP), bridge length (120 m) and load capacity (60 t)

Ford with indication of its depth (0.8 m), length (120 m), bottom type (T - solid, P - sandy, V - viscous) and current speed (0.5 m/s)

Ice crossing with indication of its number and carrying capacity (60 t)

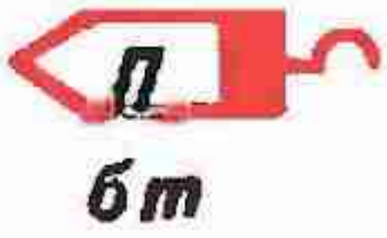
spring, K - well) with indication of productivity (8 m^3/h)



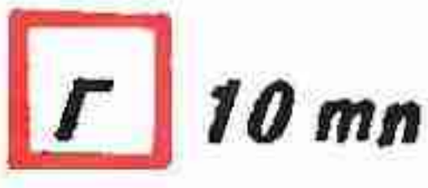
The route of the unit's movement, indicating its number and distance (100 km) from the starting point (point)

Technical support and logistics units and their facilities

collection point for damaged ma-indicating tires with a the affiliation (D - divisional, P - regimental), number and type of equipment (bt - armored tank, avt - automobile)



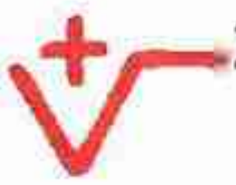
Repair and evacuation (repair) group on an armored personnel carrier (on a tank tractor, infantry fighting vehicle and automobile - with the corresponding signs) indicating the affiliation (P - regimental, B - battalion) of the equipment armored) being mounted (tank, avt. - automobile) and the type of re- (bt -



Regimental warehouse with indication of affiliation (G - fuel, food, V - clothing; artillery weapons and ammunition, VTI - military-technical property, avt - motor-tractor property, BT - armored property in black)

Medical station of the regiment with indication of affiliation

Battalion medical station with indication of affiliation



Company medical post with indication of affiliation

Gunner-medic

Ambulance transport post

Battalion refuelling point with indication of affiliation (P — battalion food point)

Battalion combat food supply point with indication of affiliation

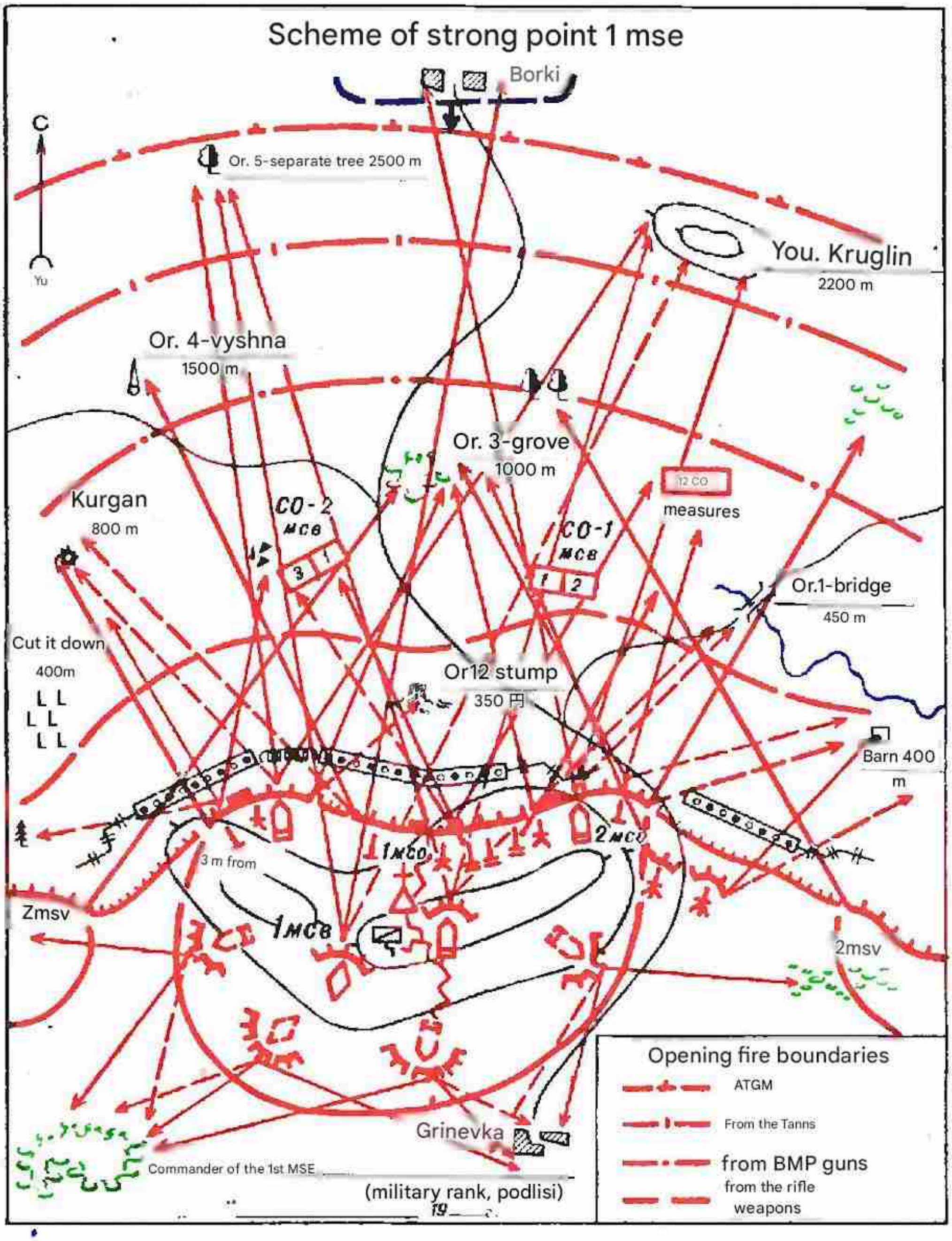
Company combat food supply point with indication of affiliation

Service point on the route (G - refueling, P - food, T - technical assistance, O - rest and warming, with a red cross - — medical)

Appendix 6

STRONGPOINT DIAGRAM OF A REINFORCED MOTORIZED RIFLE PLATOON

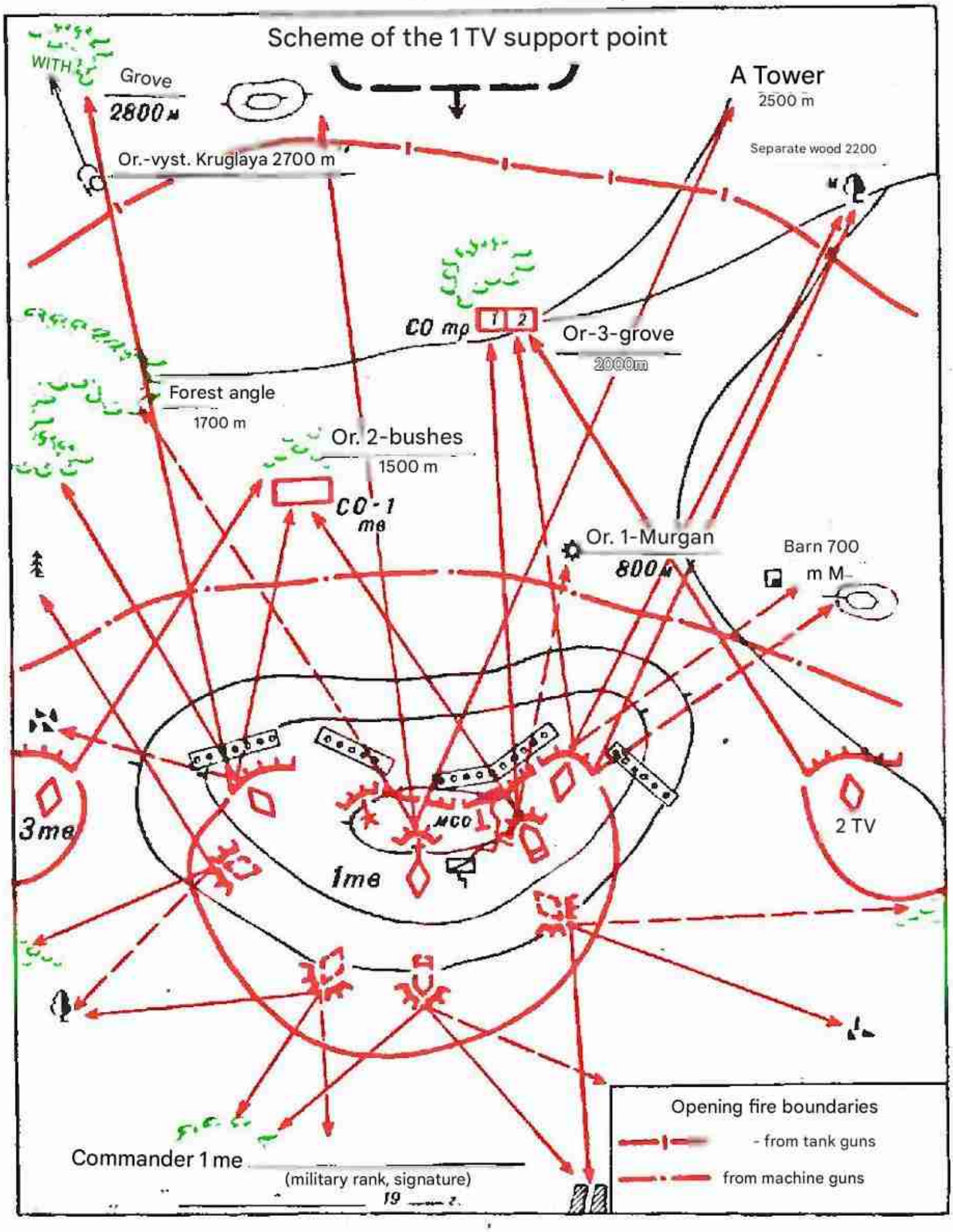
option



Appendix 7

STRONGPOINT DIAGRAM OF A REINFORCED TANK PLATOON:

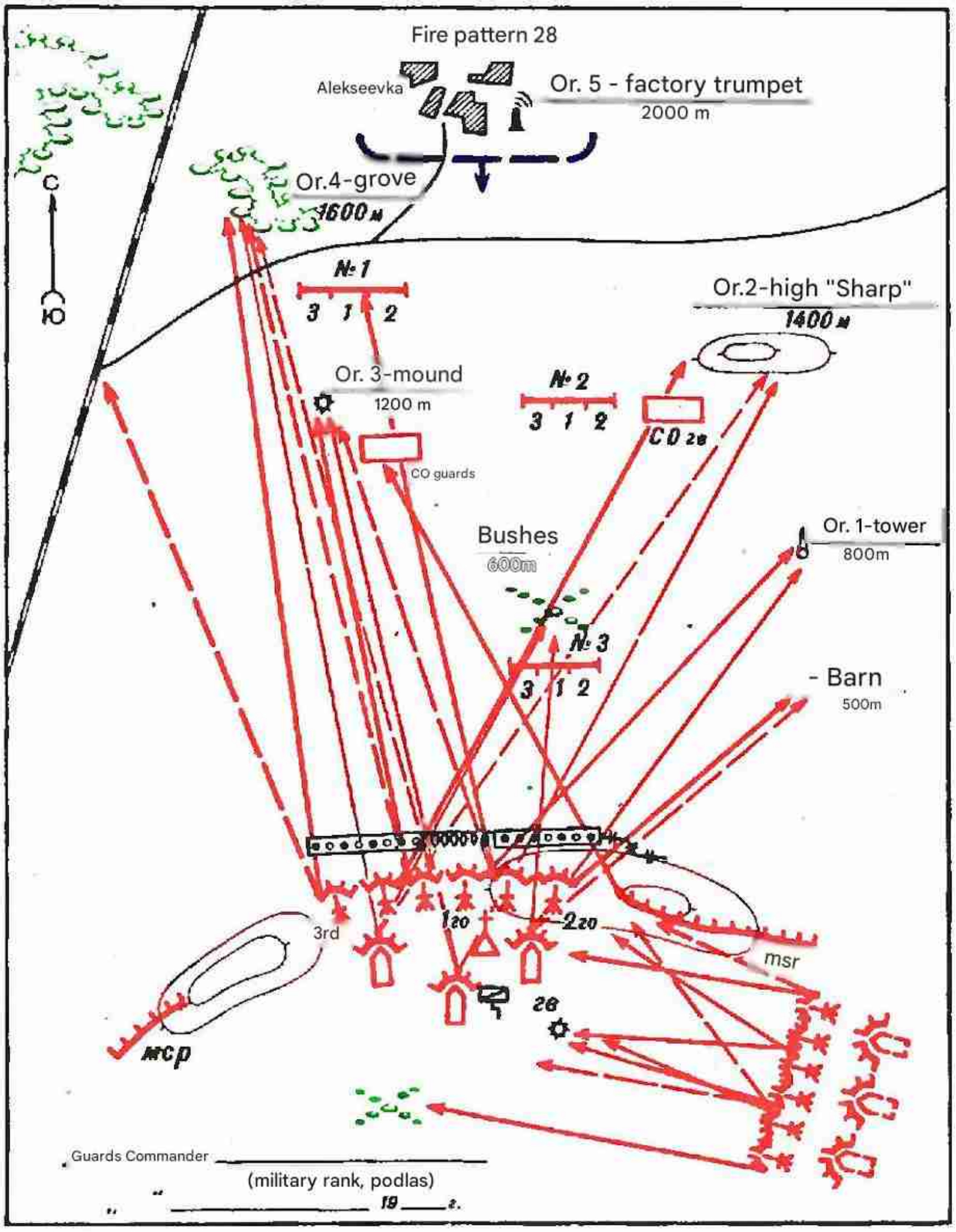
option



Appendix 8

GRENADE LAUNCHER PLATOON FIRE PATTERN

option



Guards Commander _____

(military rank, podlas)

" _____ 19____г.

Appendix 9

Motorized Rifle Platoon on Guard Duty

option

Commander of the 1st MSE _____

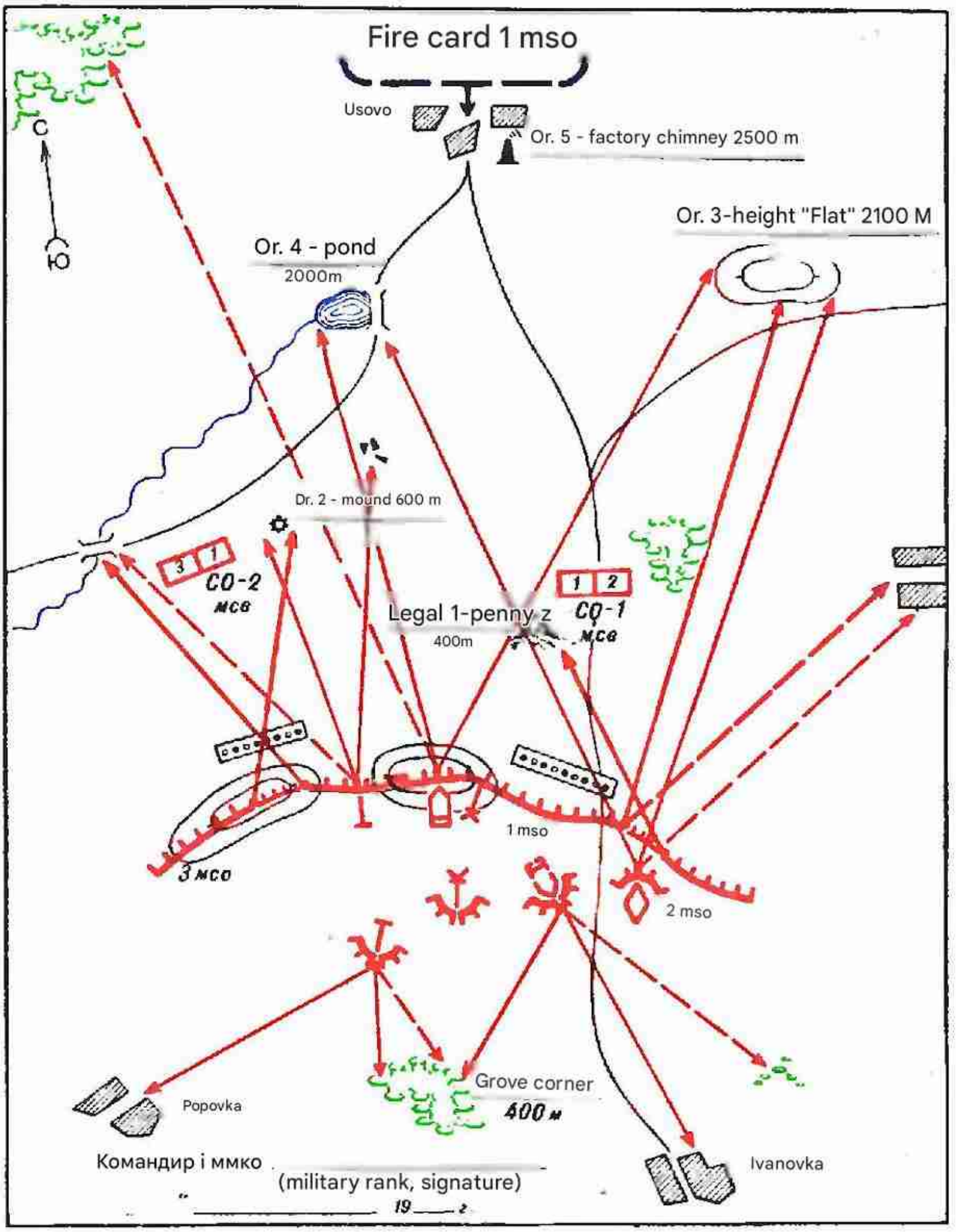
(military rank, signature)

" _____ 19 ___ г.

Appendix 10

Squad Fire Card

option



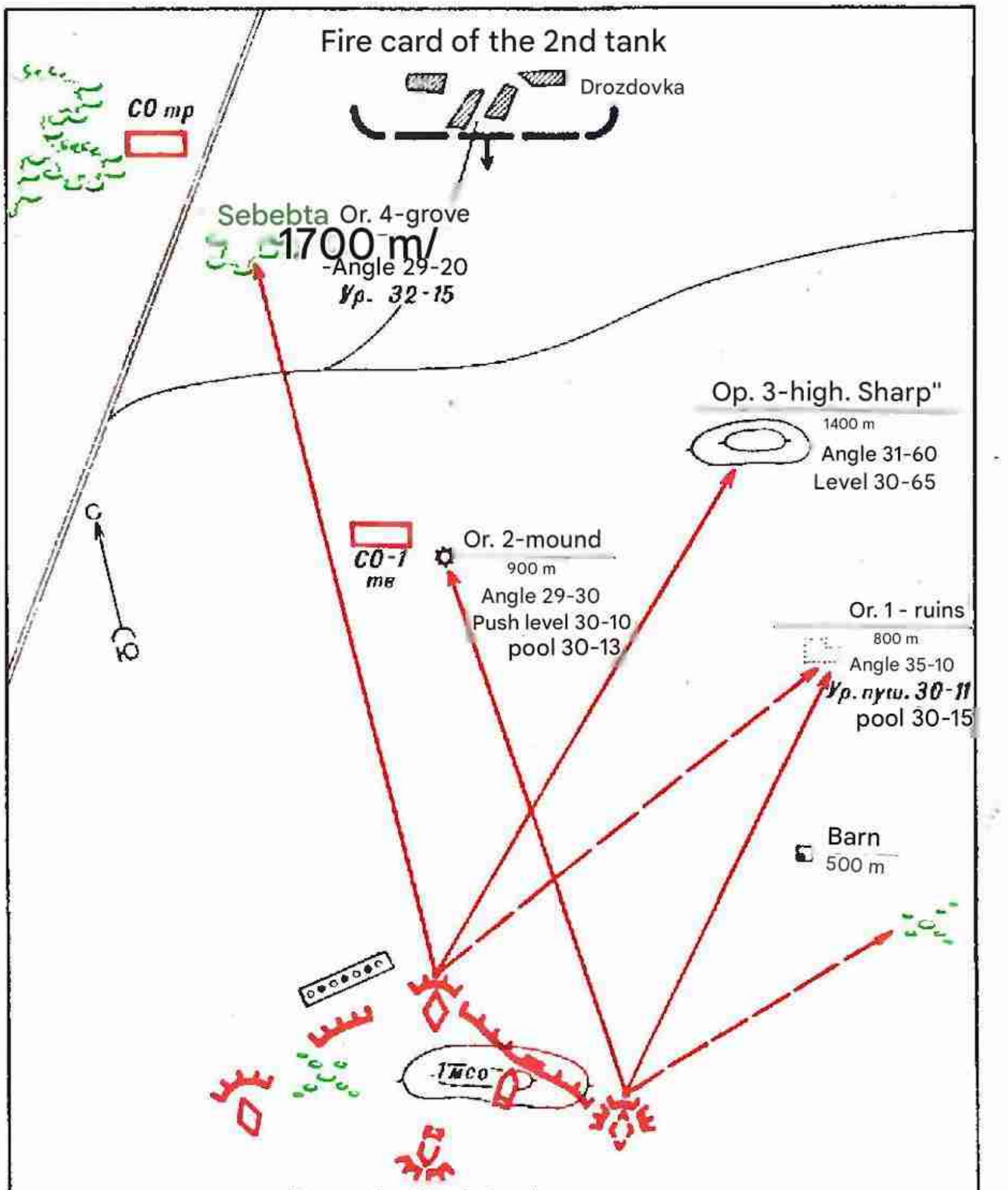
Командир і ммко _____
(military rank, signature)

"____" _____ 19____ г.

Appendix 11

TANK FIRE CARD

option



Commander of the 2nd tank. _____

(pictorial title, signature)

_____ 19 ___ г.

Appendix 12

GRENADE LAUNCHER SQUAD FIRE CARD

option

Commander of the 1st _____

(BOUNCHOE BONUS, signature)

" _____ 19 ____ г.

Appendix 13

Deployment of a Platoon in Pre-Battle and Combat (Squads - in Combat) Formations and Reorganizations

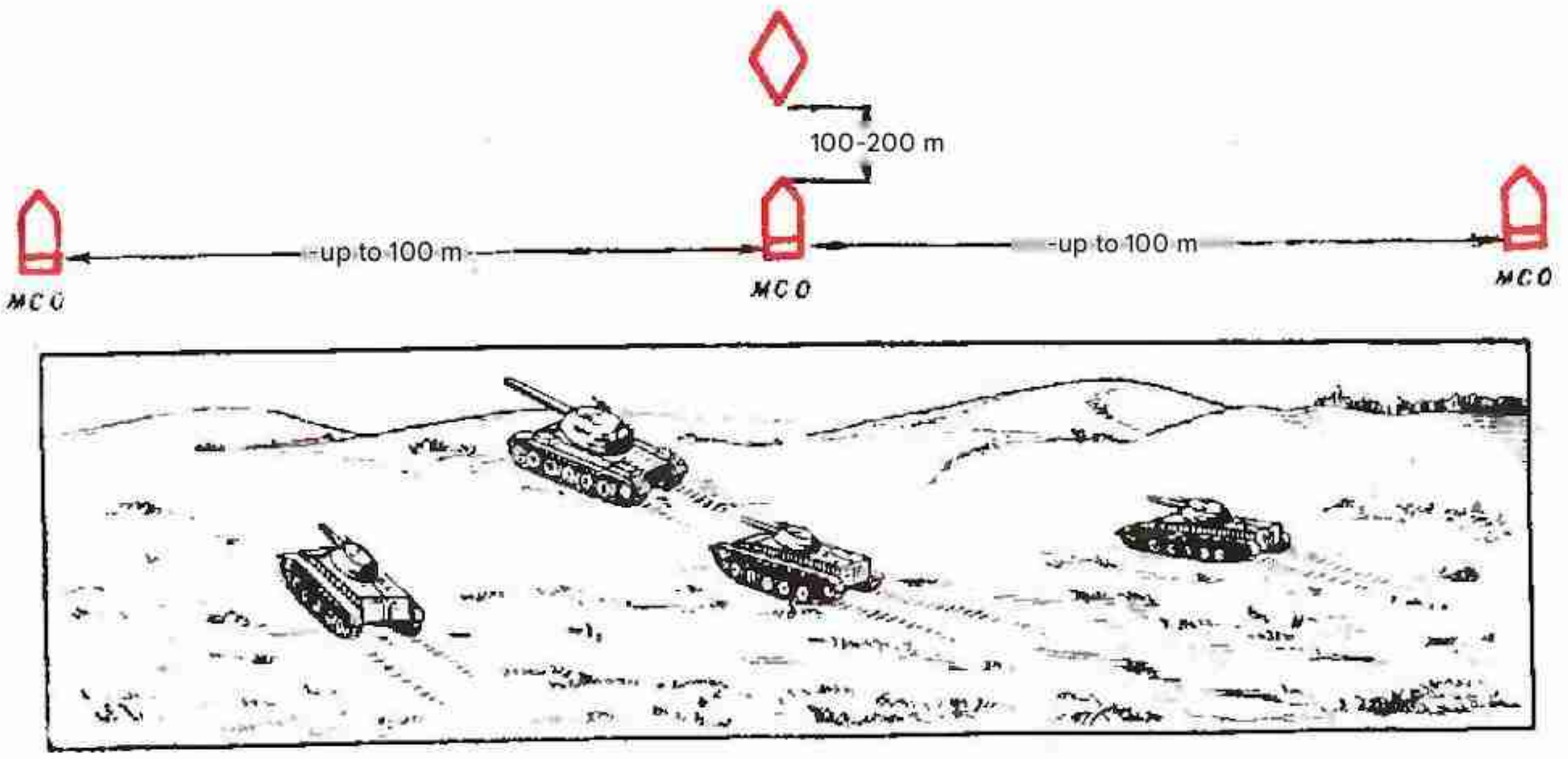
1. The pre-battle formation of a motorized rifle, grenade launcher, and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon, operating on foot without infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), is formed into a line of squads. Reinforcements assigned to the motorized rifle platoon follow the leading squad or at the location designated by the platoon commander.

2. A platoon, operating on foot without infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), deploys from marching order to pre-battle formation upon the command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), in line of squads – MARCH." The first squad advances in the indicated direction. The remaining squads, regardless of their order in the platoon column, advance on the commands of their commanders: the second to the right, the third to the left – and, maintaining alignment with the first squad, continue moving with an interval of up to 100 meters between squads.

Depending on the situation and the platoon commander's decision, squad positions in the platoon's pre-battle formation may change. In this case, the platoon commander determines squad positions in the pre-battle formation with the command, "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), lead squad such-and-such, squad such-and-such to the right, squad such-and-such to the left—MARCH." Squads, on command from their commanders, move to their positions and, maintaining alignment with the lead squad, continue their advance.

With the start of deployment in pre-combat order, squad leaders establish observation of the platoon commander's signals.

3. The platoon is deployed from the column to the battle line (Fig. 1, 2) upon the command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line) – FOR BATTLE" or "Platoon, behind me – FOR BATTLE". The platoon commander's vehicle continues moving in the indicated direction,



Rice. 1. Battle order of a motorized rifle platoon advancing in infantry fighting vehicles

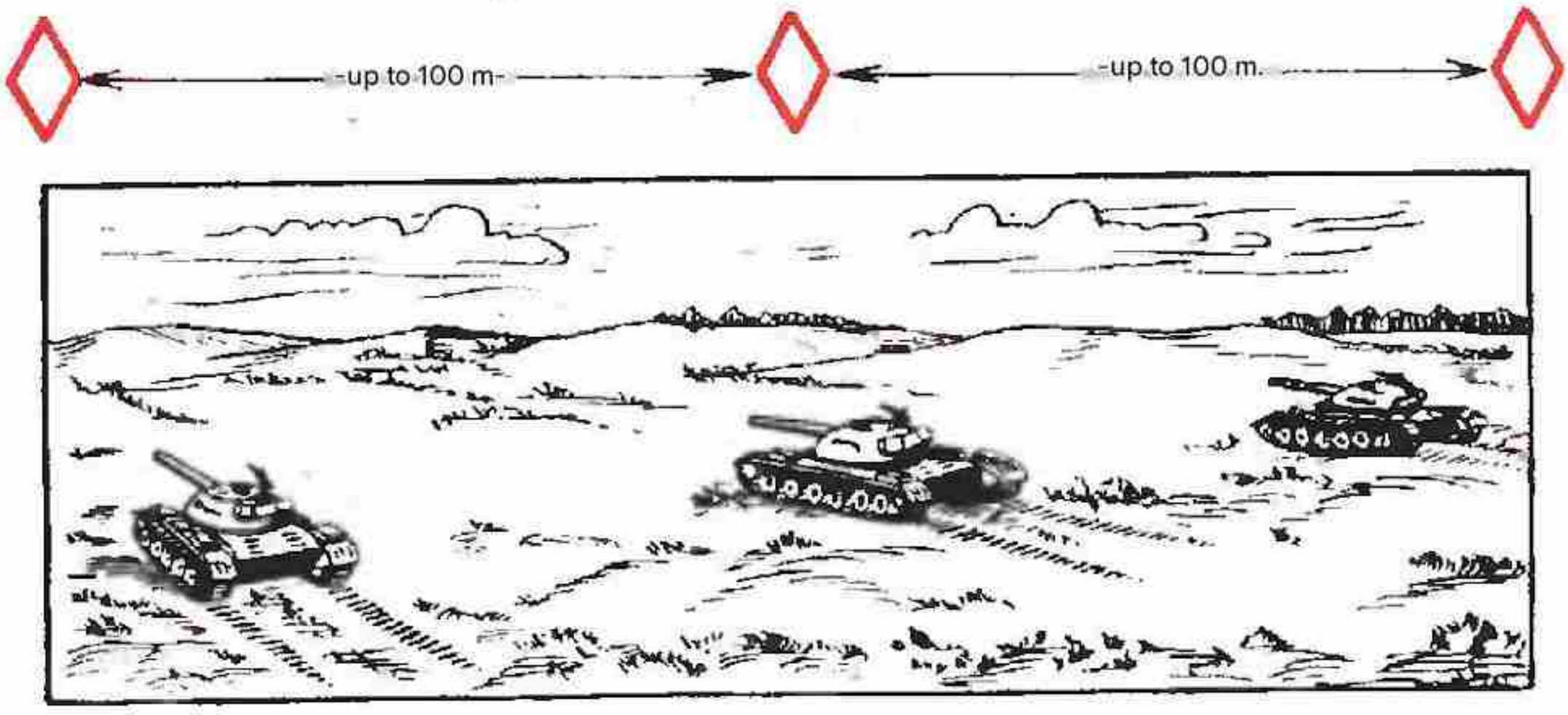


Fig. 2. Battle order of a tank platoon

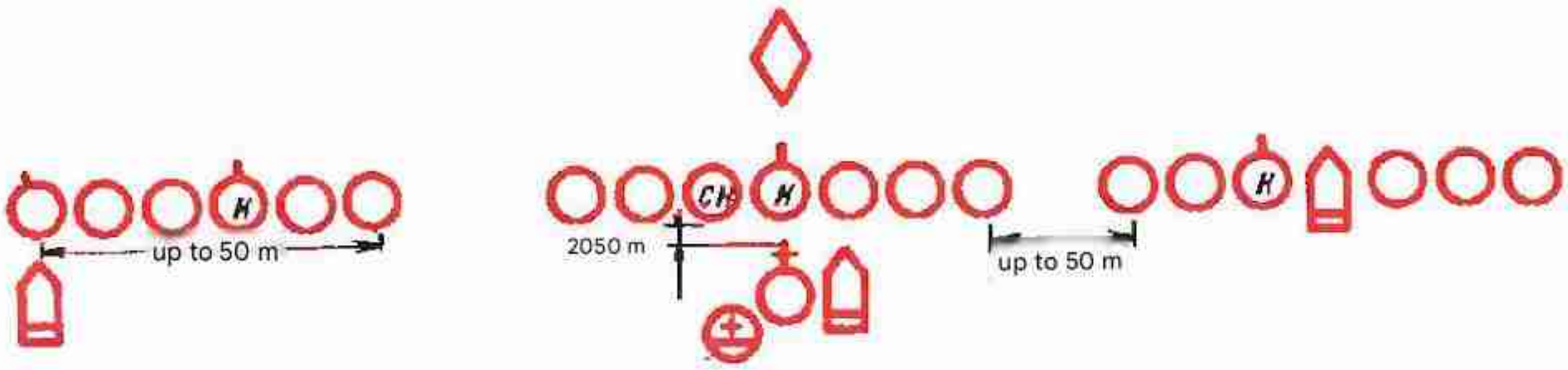


Fig. 3. Battle order of a motorized rifle platoon advancing on foot (variant)

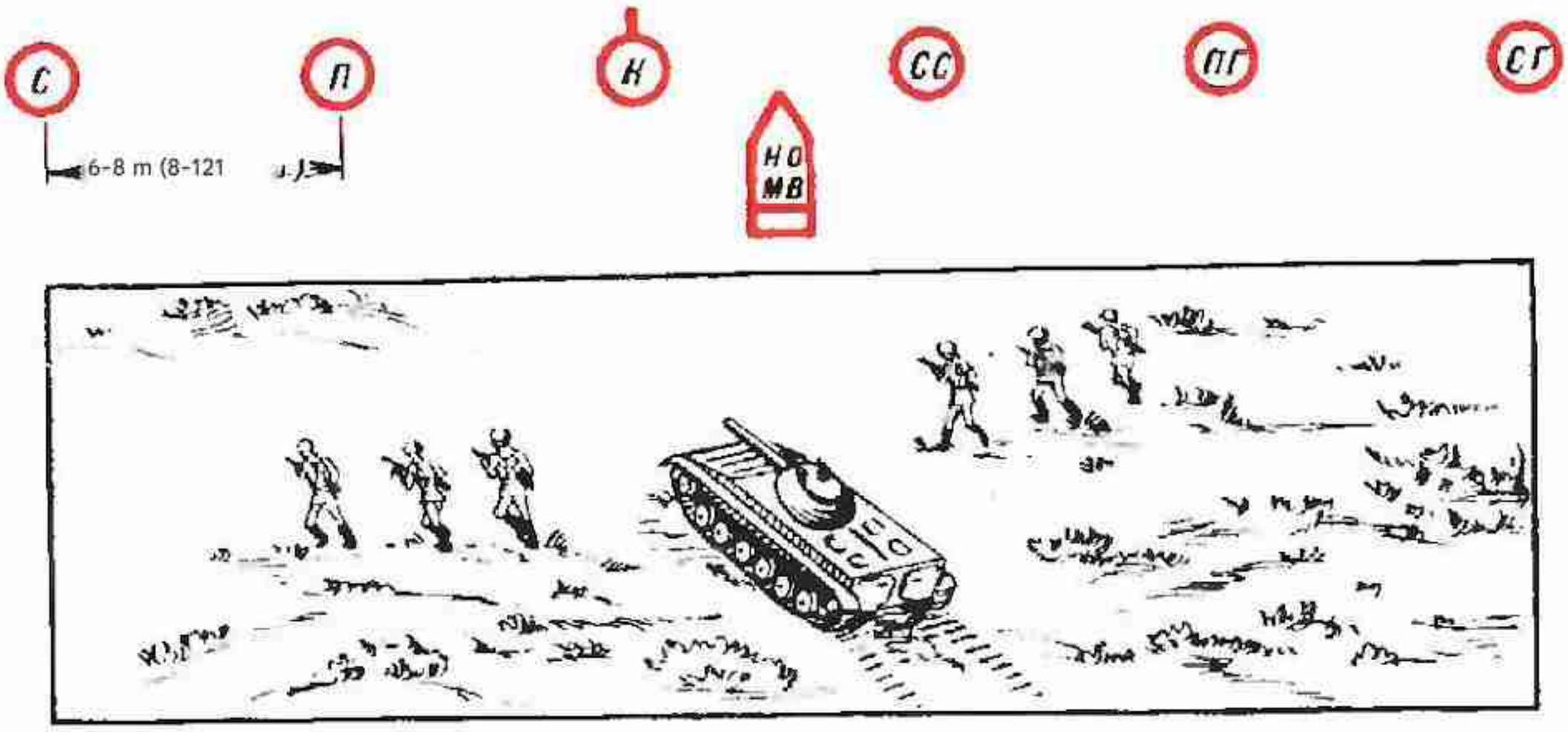


Fig. 4. Battle order of a motorized rifle squad advancing on foot (variant)

The second vehicle moves to the right, the third to the left, and, keeping in line with the platoon commander's vehicle with an interval of up to 100 meters between vehicles, continues moving. If there are more combat vehicles in the platoon, they move to the locations designated by the platoon commander.

4. A platoon, operating on foot without infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), from the pre-battle formation or from a column, forming the pre-battle formation, deploys into a chain (Fig. 3) upon the command "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), at the direction - such-and-such a squad FOR BATTLE" or "Platoon behind me - FOR BATTLE".

When deploying into battle formation from the pre-battle formation, each squad, on the command of its commander, deploys into a chain and, maintaining alignment with the leading squad, continues to move in the indicated direction at maximum speed (at an accelerated pace or run), ensuring effective firing from its weapons.

When deploying in battle formation from a column, bypassing the pre-battle formation, the squads run (the lead squad walks) in the established order and simultaneously deploy into a chain, open fire from their weapons and continue their rapid and non-stop forward movement.

A squad operating on foot is deployed in a chain (Fig. 4) upon the command (signal) "Squad in the direction of such and such an object (to such and such a line), such and such a leader - TO BATTLE" or "Squad behind me - TO BATTLE". The squad is deployed in a chain: (line of calculations) to the right and left of the squad leader or leader and, in accordance with the assigned task, continues to move in the indicated direction.

To repel the enemy with fire from a stationary position, the command "Platoon (squad) - Halt" is given. The platoon (squad) then lies down, adapting itself to the terrain, and prepares to fire. To resume movement, the command "Platoon (squad) - Forward" is given, and "Run" is added, if necessary.

When operating on foot, the commander of a motorized rifle platoon is located behind the chain at a distance of up to 50 m in a place from which it is more convenient to control the platoon, and the squad commander is in the squad chain.

5. The change in the direction of the platoon's battle line front is carried out by the command (signal) "Platoon, to the right (left, around), in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line) - MARCH." When changing the direction of movement to the right (left), the platoon commander's vehicle changes the direction of movement to the indicated object, the left-flank (right-flank) vehicle at an increased speed, and the right-flank (left-flank) vehicle at a reduced speed, maintaining intervals, move in the new direction and continue moving along the battle line.

A change in the direction of movement of a platoon acting on foot, in pre-battle or combat formation, and of a squad in combat formation is made by the command "Platoon (squad), to the right (left, around), in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), leading - such-and-such a squad (leading - such-and-such) - MARCH." The leading squad (leading) changes direction to the indicated object, the remaining squads (soldiers) advance in the new direction and continue moving, maintaining alignment with the leading squad (leading).

When a platoon turns around in pre-battle formation, squads, on command from their commanders, "Squad, follow me, MARCH" or "Squad, all around, MARCH," follow their commanders or simultaneously turn around and continue moving in a new direction. When a platoon turns around in battle formation, all vehicles in the battle line, and when operating on foot, squads in a chain, simultaneously turn around and continue moving in a new direction.

If necessary, a change in the direction of movement of a platoon in combat or pre-combat formation, or a squad in combat formation, is made by the command (signal) "Attention, do as I say." In this case, the platoon (squad) commander indicates the new direction of movement by moving his vehicle, or, when operating on foot, by an established signal.

6. The platoon is rebuilt from a battle line into a column on command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such and such an advance-

meta (follow me), into the column - MARCH." The platoon commander's vehicle continues moving, the other vehicles in numerical order move in the direction of the platoon commander's vehicle, take their places in the column and continue moving, maintaining the established distances.

A platoon is reformed from a chain into a line of squads upon the command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object, into a line of squads – MARCH." Each squad reforms into a column, one at a time, and, observing intervals, continues moving in the indicated direction.

A platoon is reformed from a line of squads or from a chain into a column upon the command "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object, into a column of one (three) units, the first squad in charge - MARCH" — or "Platoon, behind me, into a column of one (three) units - MARCH." While moving, squads take up positions in the platoon column in numerical order and continue moving in the indicated direction, or simultaneously reform into columns of one unit and take their positions in the platoon column.

The squad is reorganized from a chain into a column upon the command (signal) "Squad, follow me, into a column, single — march." The squad leader continues moving, and the soldiers close up and take their places in the column as they move.

Appendix 14

PROCEDURE FOR MAINTAINING A WORK CARD AND DRAWING UP GRAPHIC DOCUMENTS

When maintaining a work map and developing graphic documents, the following rules must be observed:

— each graphic document must have an official title, a signature indicating the position, military rank and last name of the person who signed the document, as well as the date of its preparation (signature);

— The dividing lines shall be indicated by no less than three points, one of which shall be on the forward edge. The lines shall be indicated first on the right, then on the left; in the offensive, to the depth of the combat mission; in the defensive, to the maximum reach of friendly fire weapons; the dividing lines to the rear shall be indicated to the depth of the battle formation;

— the direction of the offensive should be indicated by points several throughout the entire depth of the combat mission;

— indicate the route using the names of local objects or settlements through which the route passes;

— situational data shall be indicated by established conventional symbols, in thin lines, without obscuring the topographic base of the map and the inscriptions on it; columns of units, their tasks and positions, as well as weapons and equipment shall be indicated, as a rule, by general designation signs; in the absence of the necessary signs, it is permissible to use additional signs with an explanation on the map (diagram);

— the position of one's troops, including technical support units, their tasks and actions shall be indicated in red; missile forces, artillery, air defense forces and special forces - in black;

— the position and actions of enemy troops are indicated in blue;

— the numbering and names of units and subdivisions and explanatory inscriptions of one's own troops should be written in black, those of the enemy - in blue; abbreviations of organizational and staff formations of subdivisions and parts should be written in lowercase (small) letters only;

— when graphic documents are executed in one color, all symbols and inscriptions should be applied in black

volume, enemy symbol signs in a line; double —

— conventional symbols of troops, fire weapons, combat and other equipment shall be applied to the map (diagram) in accordance with their actual position on the ground and arranged in the direction of action or fire; inside or next to conventional symbols, if necessary, indicate the number and type of fire weapons, combat and other equipment;

— to designate enemy troops, use the same symbols as for your own troops, with the necessary inscriptions;

— sources of information about the enemy should be marked in black, with the names of the sources indicated by initial letters, for example: observation - N, prisoner testimony - P, enemy documents DP, military reconnaissance - VR, aerial reconnaissance - A; the time and date of receiving information about the enemy should be signed under the source designation or in the line; information requiring verification should be marked with a question mark;

— secondary data, as well as data that cannot be represented by conventional symbols, should be written in the margins of the map, in an explanatory note (legend) or in a workbook;

— the location and actions of troops are indicated by conventional symbols with a solid line, and the expected or planned actions with a broken line (dotted line);

— When plotting the position of a unit (part) at different times on a map (diagram), the symbols should be supplemented with dashes, dotted lines, points, or the like; shaded in different colors; the time to which a particular position of troops relates should be indicated under the name of the unit (part) or in a line;

— All inscriptions should be placed parallel to the lower (upper) edge of the map (diagram); letters and numbers should be written without connective tissue, their size should be consistent with the scale of the map and the military authority; inscriptions can be made on a free space of the map (diagram) with an arrow to the symbol;

— A graphic document made on a transparent base must have squares of a coordinate grid or at least two or three points at the corners, the scale and nomenclature of the map on which it was made; an arrow made to an approximate scale to indicate the north-south direction.

Appendix 15

PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING PARTIAL SPECIAL TREATMENT AND ACTIONS IN CASE OF EXPOSURE TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES

1. Partial special treatment includes partial decontamination, decontamination, and disinfection of weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment, and, if necessary, partial sanitary treatment of personnel. Partial special treatment is carried out during the execution of a combat mission under the direction of the platoon (squad, tank) commander in the event of contamination with toxic substances immediately; if personnel were wearing gas masks and protective equipment at the time of contamination, as well as in the case of contamination with radioactive substances and bacterial (biological) agents, after leaving the contaminated zone at a location designated by the company commander. In case of prolonged stay in contaminated areas, partial special treatment may also be carried out within the contaminated zone.

For partial special treatment, individual decontamination kits, special treatment kits and devices, individual anti-chemical bags, decontamination kits, and anti-chemical agent bags are used. In addition, units use local means for partial special treatment.

2. Partial degassing and disinfection of weapons, military and other equipment consists of rendering harmless or removing toxic substances, pathogenic microbes and toxins, and partial decontamination consists of removing radioactive substances from contaminated surfaces.

In the event of contamination with toxic substances or bacterial (biological) agents, those parts and surfaces of weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment with which personnel come into contact while performing a combat mission are treated. In the event of contamination with radioactive substances, the entire contaminated surface is treated. Individual weapons and small items are treated completely in all cases.

3. Partial sanitary treatment of personnel consists of removing radioactive substances, neutralizing or removing toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents from exposed areas of the skin, as well as from personal protective equipment, uniforms, equipment and footwear.

Partial degassing, deactivation and disinfection of individual weapons

4. Degassing (disinfection) of weapons is carried out using individual degassing bags, which are used to treat the entire surface of the weapon.

After treatment with a decontaminating solution, the weapon is wiped with dry swabs and lubricated. At the first opportunity, the weapon should be disassembled, cleaned, and lubricated.

In the absence of an individual degassing package, degassing (disinfection) of weapons can be carried out by wiping with rag swabs soaked in a decontaminating solution, solvents, fuel, aqueous solutions of detergents, as well as dry rags and other local materials from top to bottom, especially carefully in joints, cracks and grooves.

Infected external surfaces are treated with generously moistened swabs, while internal surfaces are treated with lightly wrung-out swabs. Rubbing with snow is continued for 10-15 minutes. Any remaining snow is removed with a rag or tow.

5. Decontamination of weapons is carried out by wiping with rag swabs soaked in a decontamination solution, water, fuel, or dry swabs.

To decontaminate with wet swabs, prepare 3-5 rag swabs, place the weapon vertically or at an angle, and wipe the entire surface of the weapon from top to bottom two or three times. After wiping with wet swabs, wipe the weapon with dry swabs.

Decontaminating weapons with dry swabs follows the same procedure as with wet swabs. The swab is rotated constantly during decontamination, and when contaminated, it is replaced with a new one.

After treatment with dry swabs, the weapon should be treated with moistened swabs as soon as possible.

Partial degassing, decontamination and disinfection of military equipment

6. Partial degassing (disinfection) of combat infantry (armored personnel carriers) and tanks is carried out using special treatment kits and devices or by wiping with a rag soaked in a degassing solution, and in its absence, with solvents or fuel. Partial decontamination of the specified objects is carried out by wiping with brushes kits and devices,

with a cloth soaked in a decontaminating solution, dissolve-agents, fuel, water, or dust extraction (sweeping) (using improvised means).

7. During partial decontamination (disinfection) of an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier) and tank, the turret surface, hatch covers, upper frontal plate, upper sloped side plates, weapons, tools, and personnel locations are treated. During partial decontamination, the entire contaminated surface is treated.

Degassing, decontamination and disinfection of fortifications

8. Degassing, decontamination, and disinfection of trenches, ditches, and communication passages without camouflage are carried out by cutting away contaminated soil up to 3 cm thick or a 4-6 cm layer of snow (loose snow, if contaminated with toxic substances, up to 20 cm). First, the contaminated layer is cut away from the berm, then from the camouflage (starting from the top) and from the bottom. The cut soil is collected with shovels in buckets, boxes, or sacks and carried to the side. The damaged camouflage is restored. Trenches and trenches with camouflage are degassed (disinfected) by wiping them or spraying them with degassing solutions. Decontamination can be carried out by sweeping with branches, brushes, or rags, with the same area being swept two or more times.

Partial sanitization

9. In case of contamination of exposed areas of skin, as well as small areas of uniform and equipment with toxic substances, individual decontamination devices are used.

Dual anti-chemical bags. In case of significant contamination, anti-chemical bags are used.

If uniforms and equipment become contaminated with vapors of toxic agents such as sarin, a decontamination bag is used. To decontaminate, open the bag and remove the decontamination pouch. Lightly tap the bag on the uniform and headgear to evenly coat them, rubbing the powder into the fabric with the bag or using protective gloves. Then shake the powder off the uniform and headgear.

Degassing of worn skin protective equipment is carried out using special treatment kits and devices.

10. In case of contamination with radioactive substances, you must first deactivate your weapon and then carry out sanitary treatment in the following order:

— shake off (sweep, beat out) or wipe with a rag soaked in water, personal protective equipment and remove it;

— Without removing the respirator, shake off (sweep, beat out) the uniform; sweep or wipe the equipment and shoes with a rag dampened with water;

— wash exposed areas of your arms and neck with clean water, then wipe or wash your helmet;

— Remove the respirator and beat it out thoroughly, then wash your face with clean water and rinse your mouth and throat.

When treating contaminated areas, the respirator is not removed.

If water is scarce, exposed skin is treated by wiping it with damp cotton swabs (gauze). If water is unavailable, the swab is soaked in a decontaminating solution from a personal chemical-extinguishing kit or chemical-extinguishing kit. In winter, uniforms, equipment, and footwear can be treated with uncontaminated snow.

11. If contaminated with bacterial (biological) agents, you must treat your weapon and then, without removing your gas mask, shake off (sweep, beat out) your uniform, equipment, shoes, and personal protective equipment. After this, wipe your hands, neck, helmet, and the outer surface of your gas mask helmet with the liquid from your personal anti-chemical kit (anti-chemical bag).

Actions in case of exposure to toxic substances

12. The first signs of exposure to nerve agents are constriction of the pupils (miosis), blurred vision, especially at dusk and at night, headache, salivation, nausea, general weakness, shortness of breath, and a feeling of heaviness in the chest. When the first signs of exposure appear, put on a gas mask immediately and administer the antidote using a syringe from the personal first aid kit.

13. A sign of the presence of systemically toxic substances is the smell of bitter almonds, and signs of poisoning include a metallic taste and burning sensation in the mouth, numbness of the tip of the tongue, dizziness, and anxiety. At the first sign of poisoning, a gas mask is immediately donned, and a crushed ampoule of antidote is inserted under the helmet-mask.

In case of a sharp weakening of breathing, the antidote should be administered again, and if the victim loses consciousness, artificial respiration should be administered.

14. External signs of the presence of blistering agents include visible drops of a dark-brown oily liquid with a mustard odor, while signs of injury include a gritty sensation in the eyes, lacrimation, photophobia, redness and itching of the skin, and then blisters and ulcers. In case of injury, it is necessary to treat the contaminated skin and equipment with a personal anti-chemical kit, and rinse the eyes with clean water.

15. The external sign of the presence of toxic substances with a choking effect is the smell of musty hay, and signs of injury include coughing, chest tightness, dizziness, pain in the epigastric region, and nausea. If exposed, it is necessary to immediately don a gas mask, sharply limit physical activity, take measures to keep the affected person warm and restful, remove equipment, unfasten the collar, and shelter from the cold. After evacuation from the contaminated area and removal of the gas mask, drink hot water. Artificial respiration is prohibited.

Appendix 16

OBSERVATION JOURNAL RECORDING FORMS

IN THE OBSERVATION LOG

Observation time	Where and what was noticed	To whom and when was it reported?
	"_____ 19__ г.	
9.45	Ord. 2, closer than 100, there's a machine gun in a trench near a bush. Fired three short bursts.	To Captain Petrov at 9:50

IN THE JOURNAL OF RADIATION AND CHEMICAL OBSERVATION

(first half of the magazine)

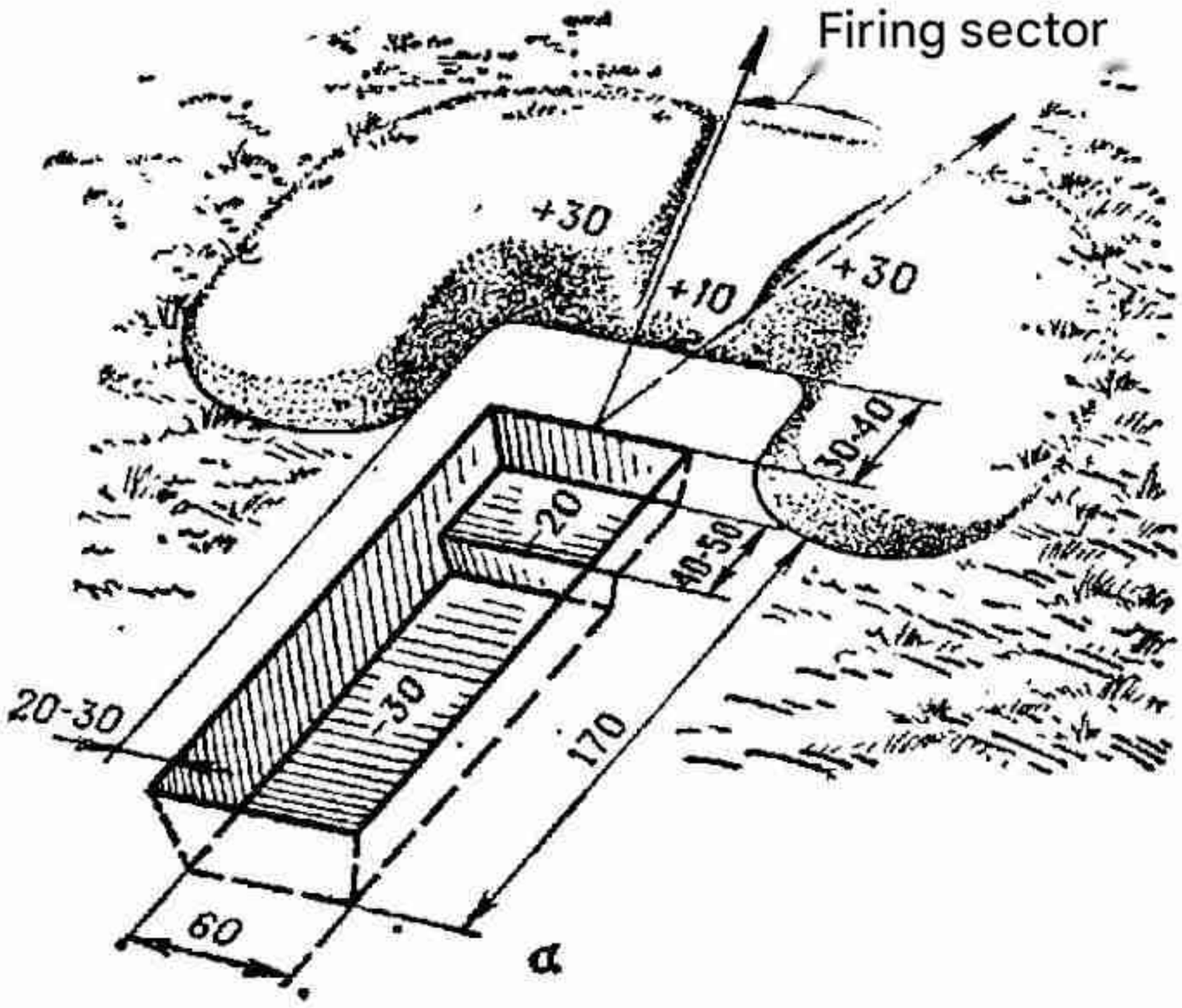
Measurement time	Radiation level, rad/h	Measurement location (coordinates)	To whom and when was it reported?
	"_____ 19		
12.30	0.5	KNP MSB (22841)	To Captain Ivanov at 12:32

(second half of the magazine)

Time of application (detection) of chemical weapons	OB type	Means of recognition	Place of application (detection) Applications OV (coordinates)	Dimensions of the contaminated area, m		To whom and when was it reported?
				length	width	
		"_____ 19__ г.				
10.20	Sarin	Aviation	1 measure (22824)	600	400	To Captain Ivanov at 10:24

Appendix 17

FORTIFICATION STRUCTURES



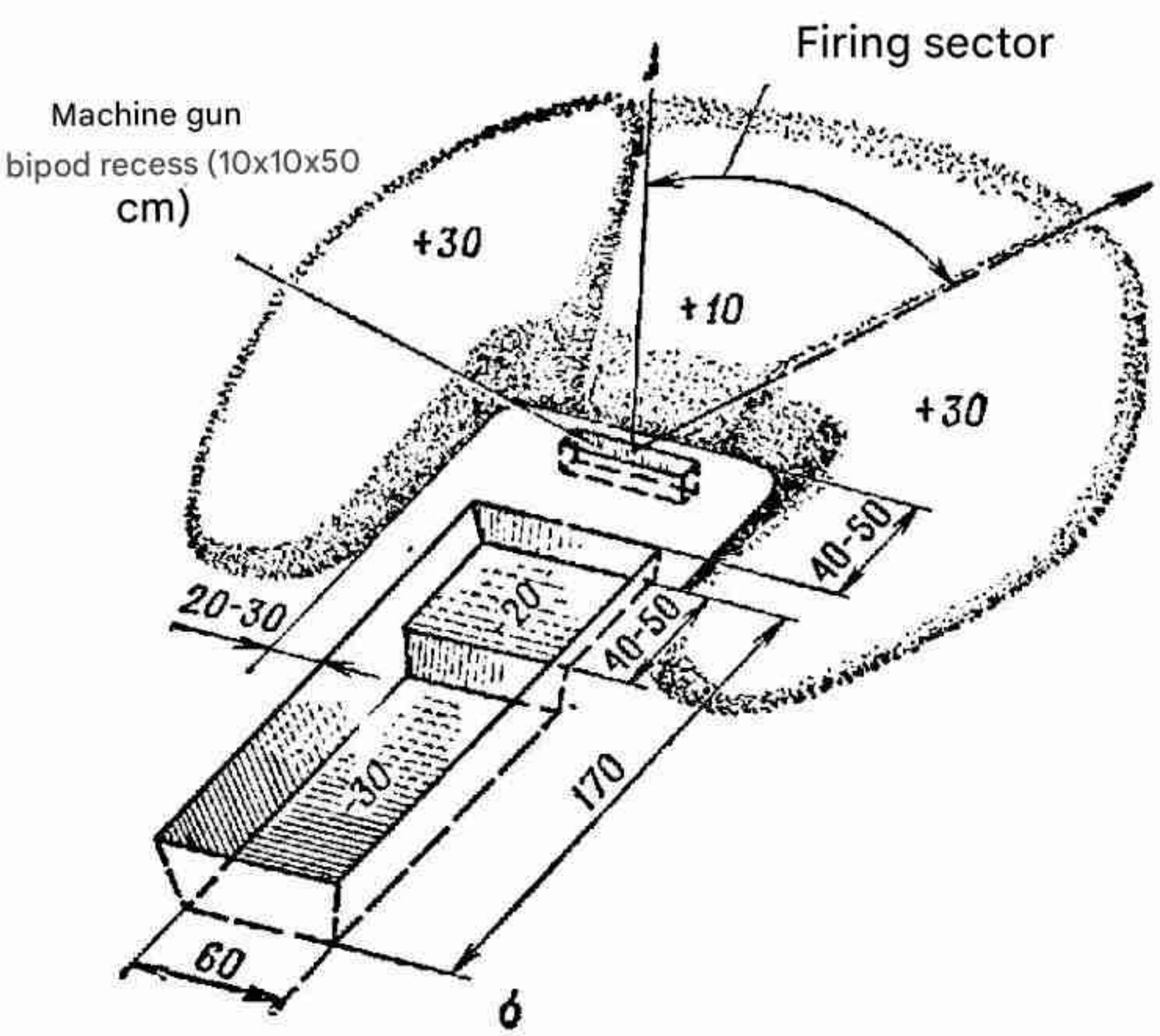


Fig. 1. Trenches for shooting from a prone position:

a - — from a machine gun; b - from a machine gun

Trenches for flanking fire must have a parapet on the enemy side 30 cm high along the entire length of the infantry trench. The construction of each trench requires 0.5 man-hours with a shovel.

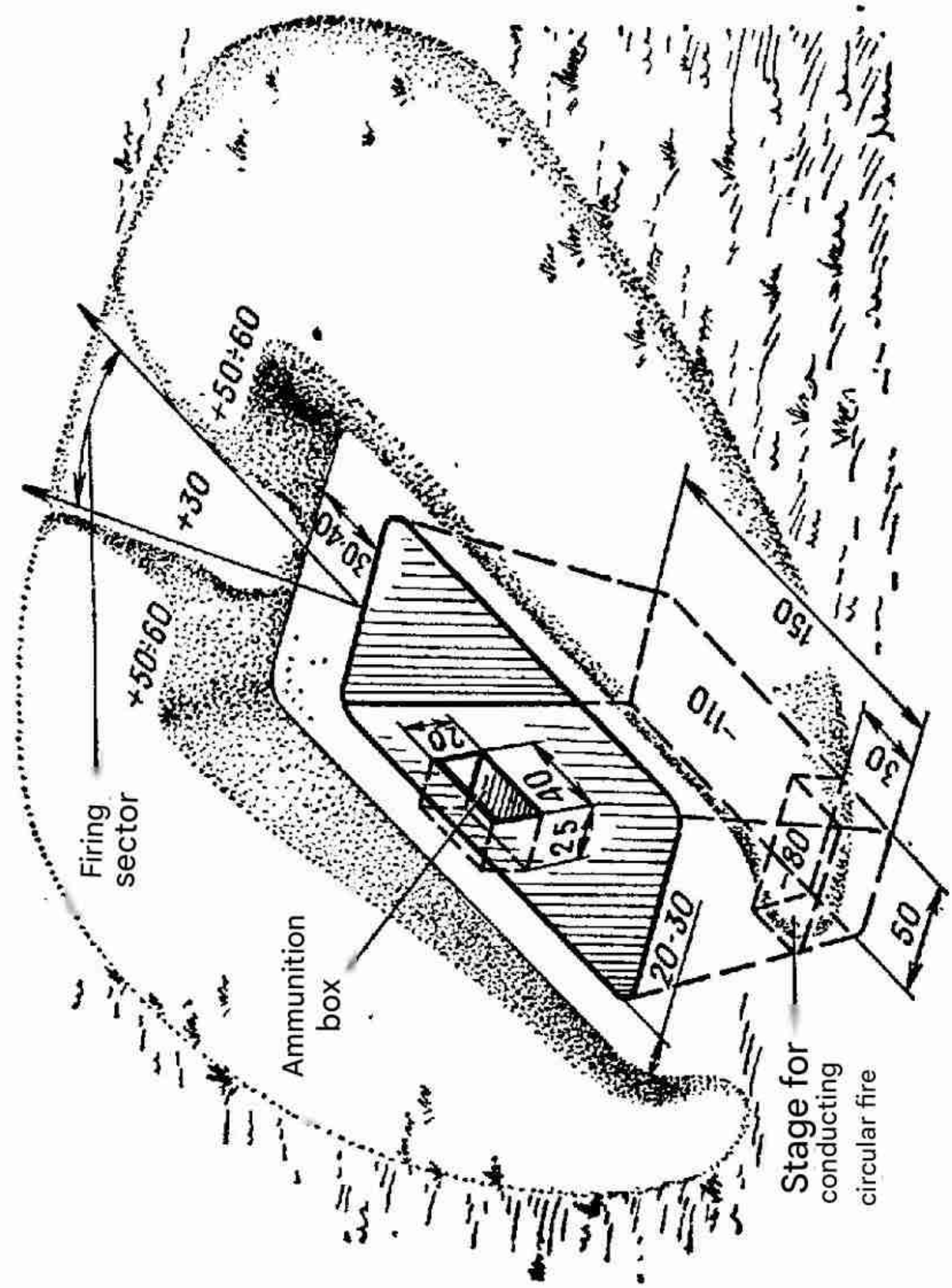


Fig. 2. A trench for firing a machine gun while standing. It takes 2.5 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and a sapper shovel - 1.5 man-hours.

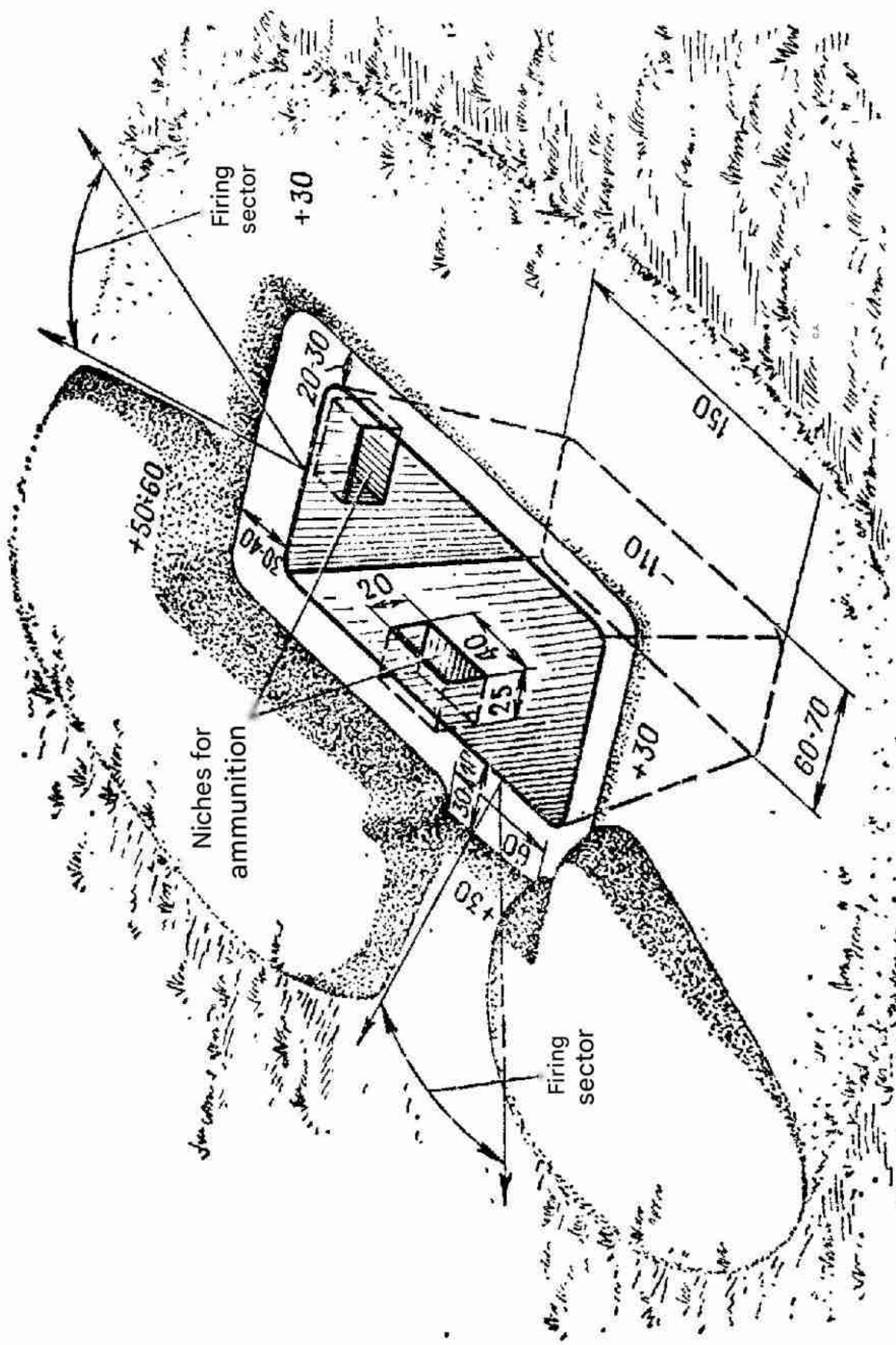


Fig. 3. Trench for two shooters
It takes 2.5 man-hours to dig a trench with an infantry shovel, and 1.5 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

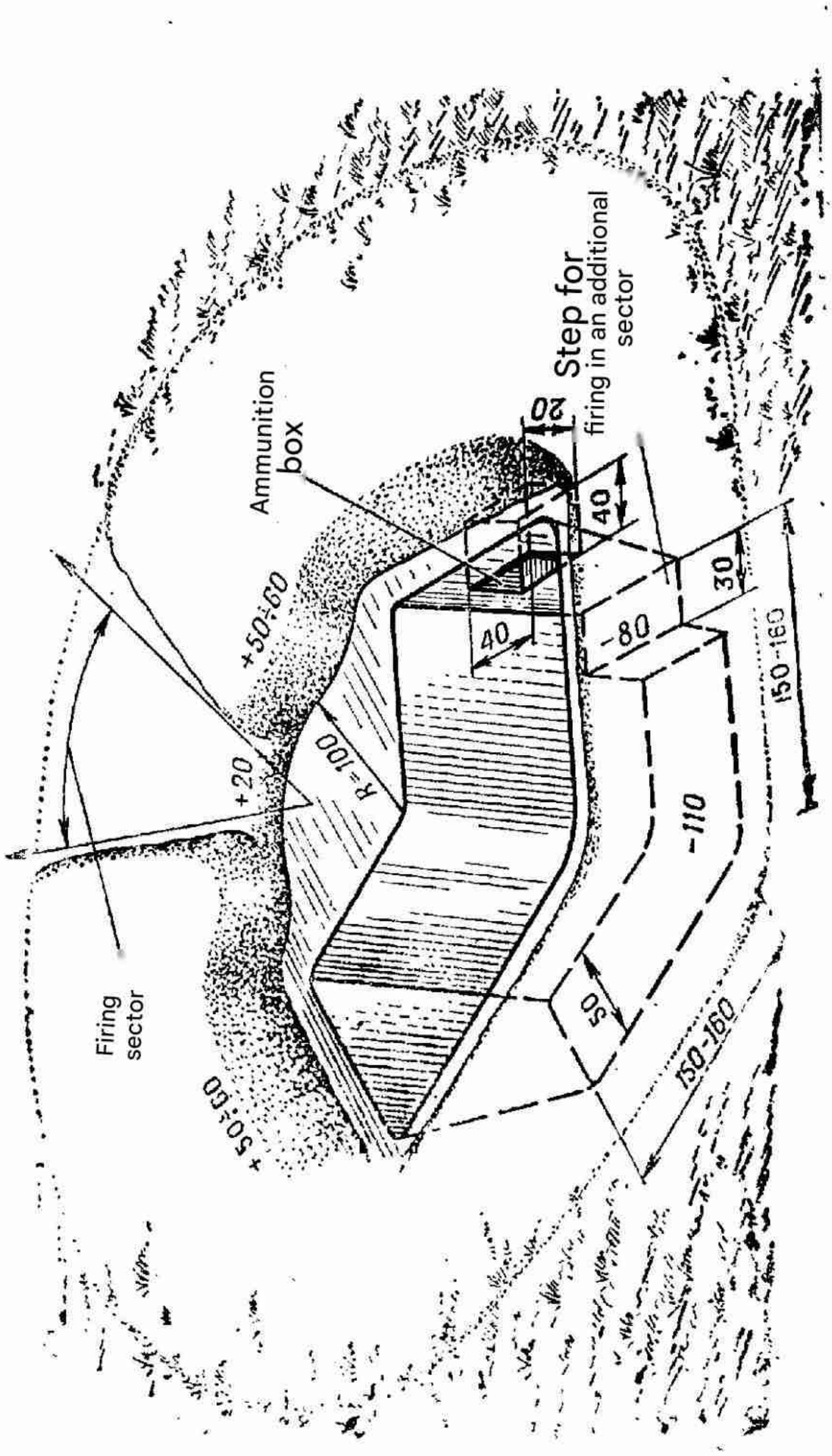


Fig. 4. Trench for firing a machine gun while standing
It takes 4 man-hours to dig a trench with an infantry shovel, and 2.5 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

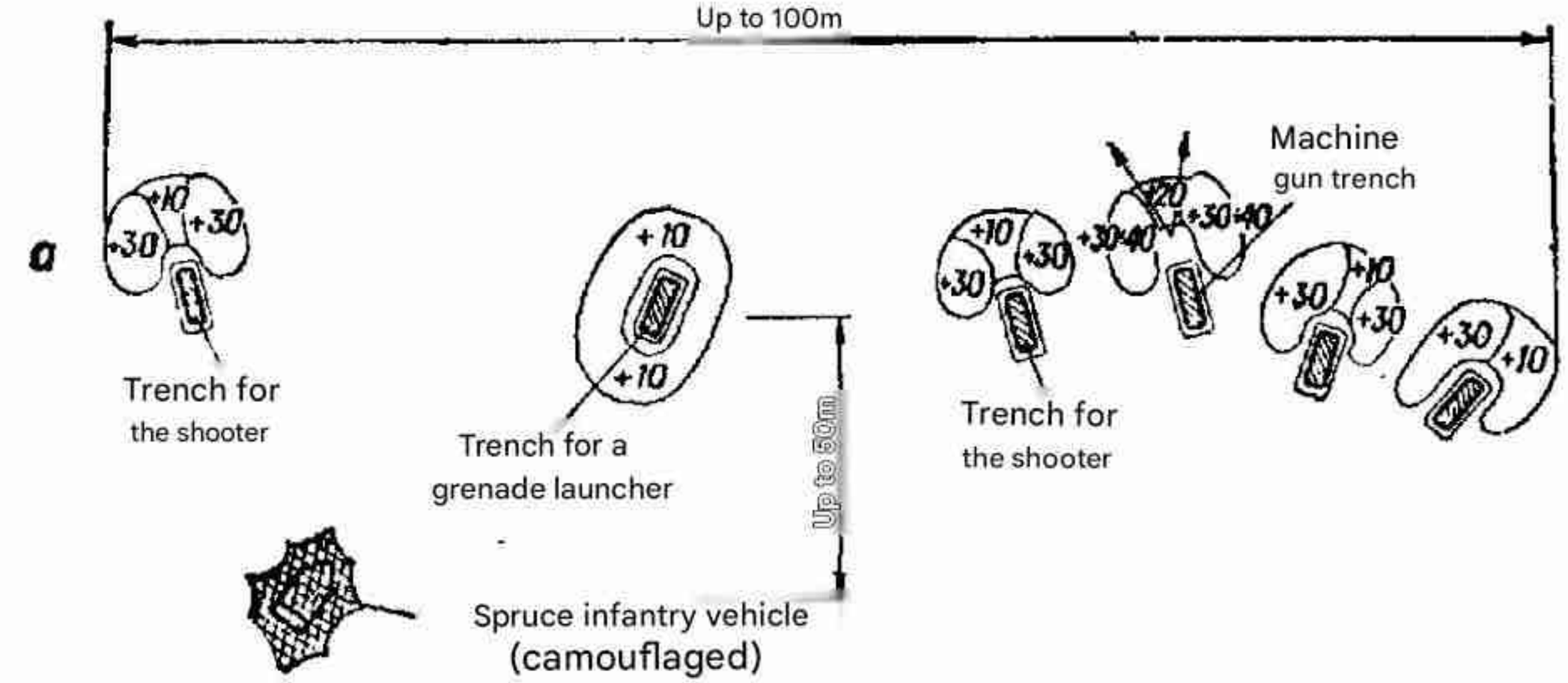


Fig. 5. Trench for a squad (sequence of construction): device-

making single trenches for firing from the trenches a - prone position, camouflaging the infantry fighting vehicle (APC) to match the terrain using standard equipment and local materials; 6 - deepening trenches to 1.1 m, making paired trenches, beginning of digging a trench for the infantry fighting vehicle (APC); b - connecting single and paired trenches with a 0.6 m deep communication trench into a squad trench and equipping it with spare cells and platforms for small arms, ending of digging a trench for the infantry fighting vehicle (APC); g - deepening the trench for the squad to 1.1 m, making a +50-60 covered slit (dugout), loopholes, niches for ammunition, digging and camouflaging a spare trench for the infantry fighting vehicle (APC) using local materials

It takes 200-300 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and 100-150 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

Spare loophole for the shooter

Spare slot for grenade launcher

A gunner's embrasure

A-A

Antikick

+40+60

-60

±0

+50

Covered gap (dugout)

Loophole

B-B

Enemy

40:60+30:40 Berm

Parapet +40-60

-110

±0

Bottom

Front steepness

Rear coolness

Spare area of the machine gun

Trench for an infantry fighting vehicle at the main Deneva position,

Latrine.

Possible course of communication

Trench for an infantry fighting vehicle at a reserve position

Application

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Fig. 6. Trench for hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher (rocket infantry flamethrower)

For the construction of a trench with an infantry shovel 2.5 man-hours are used for digging, 1.5 man-hours for a sapper shovel. The number in brackets refers to the trench for a rocket infantry flamethrower.

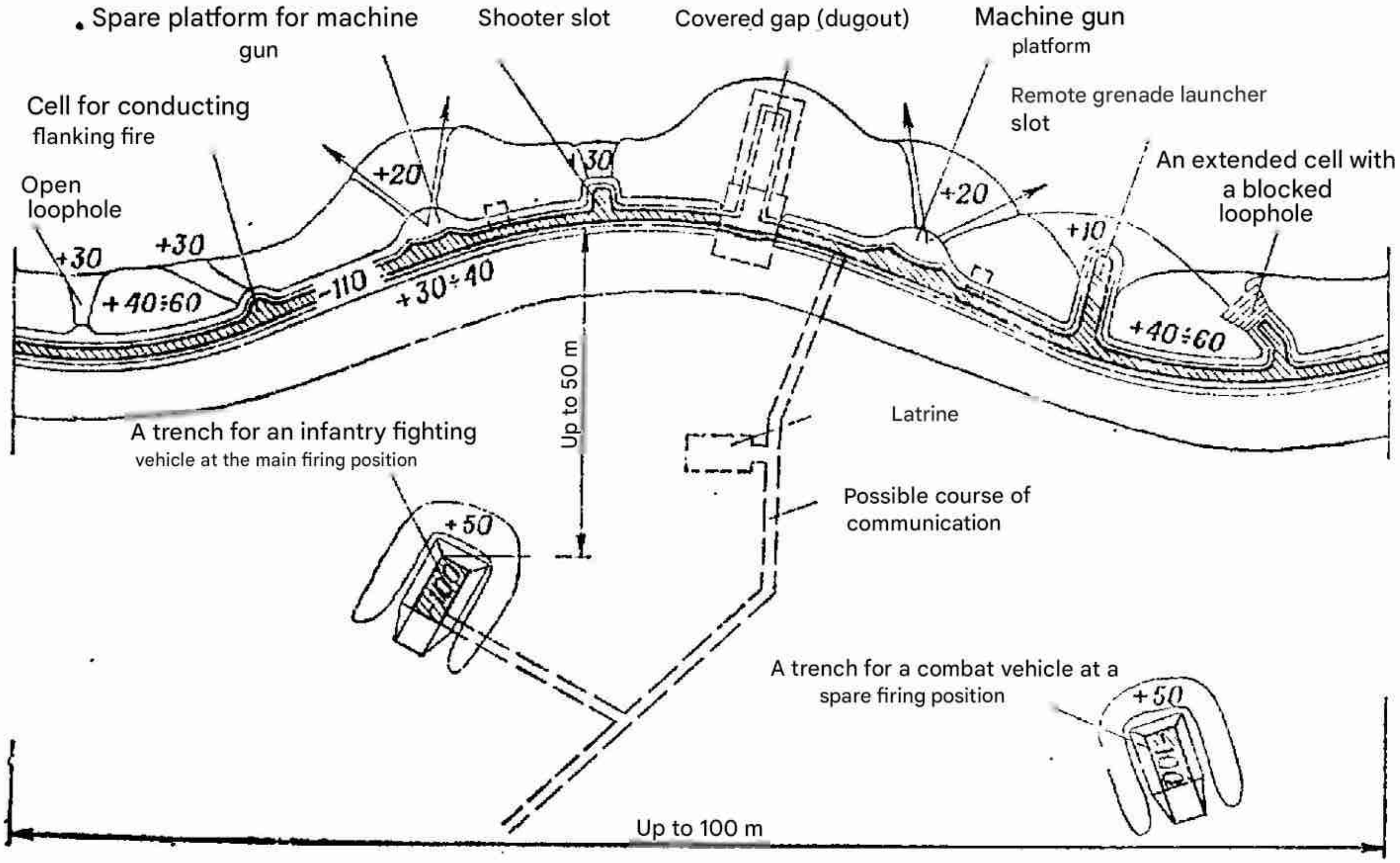

Fig. 7. Equipping a squad position in a trench dug by an earthmoving machine. Equipping a position with an infantry shovel requires 120 man-hours, with an entrenching shovel - 65 man-hours.

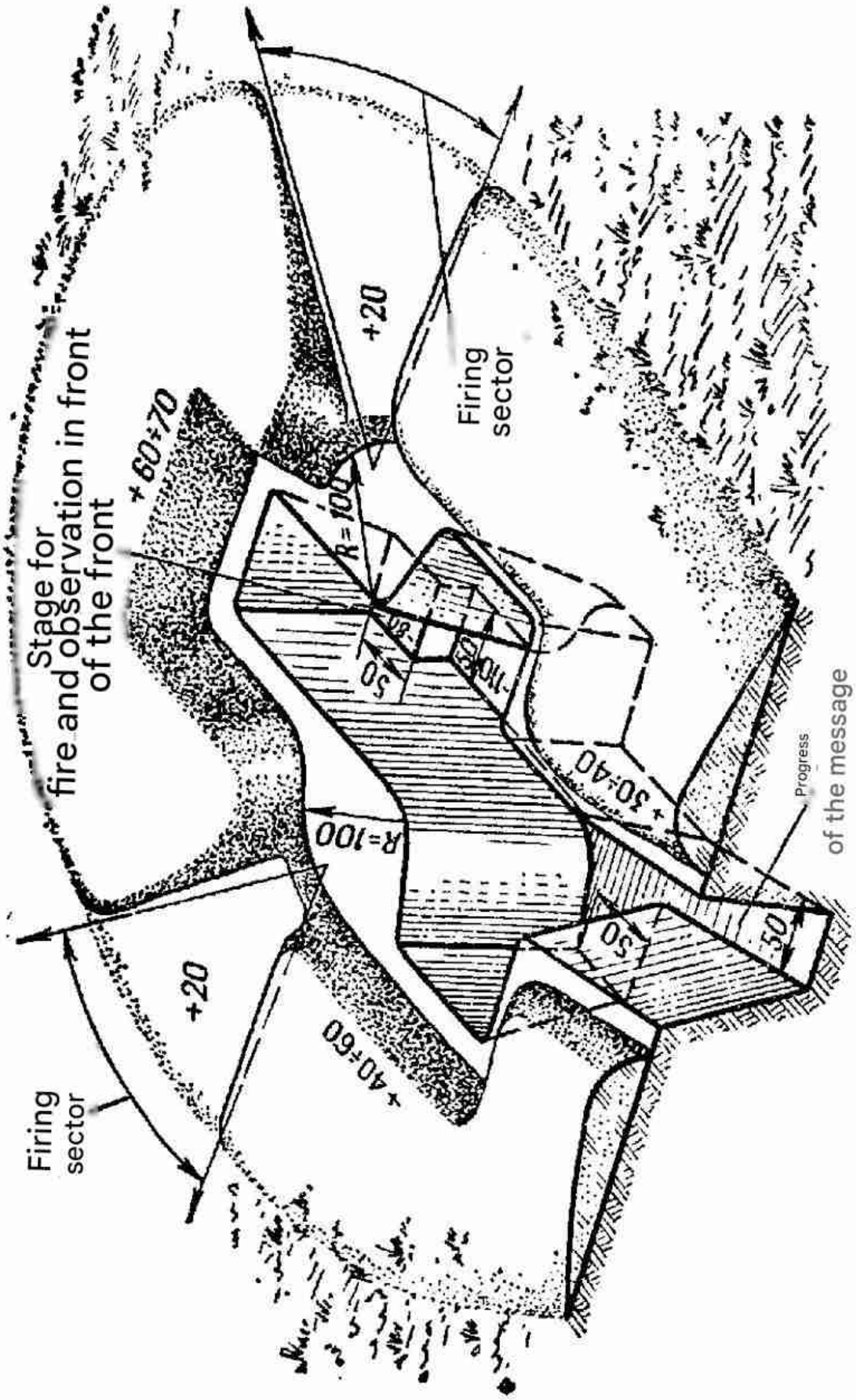

Fig. 8. Remote cell with platforms for firing a machine gun. To set up a cell with an infantry shovel, 6 man-hours are required; with an entrenching shovel - 4 man-hours

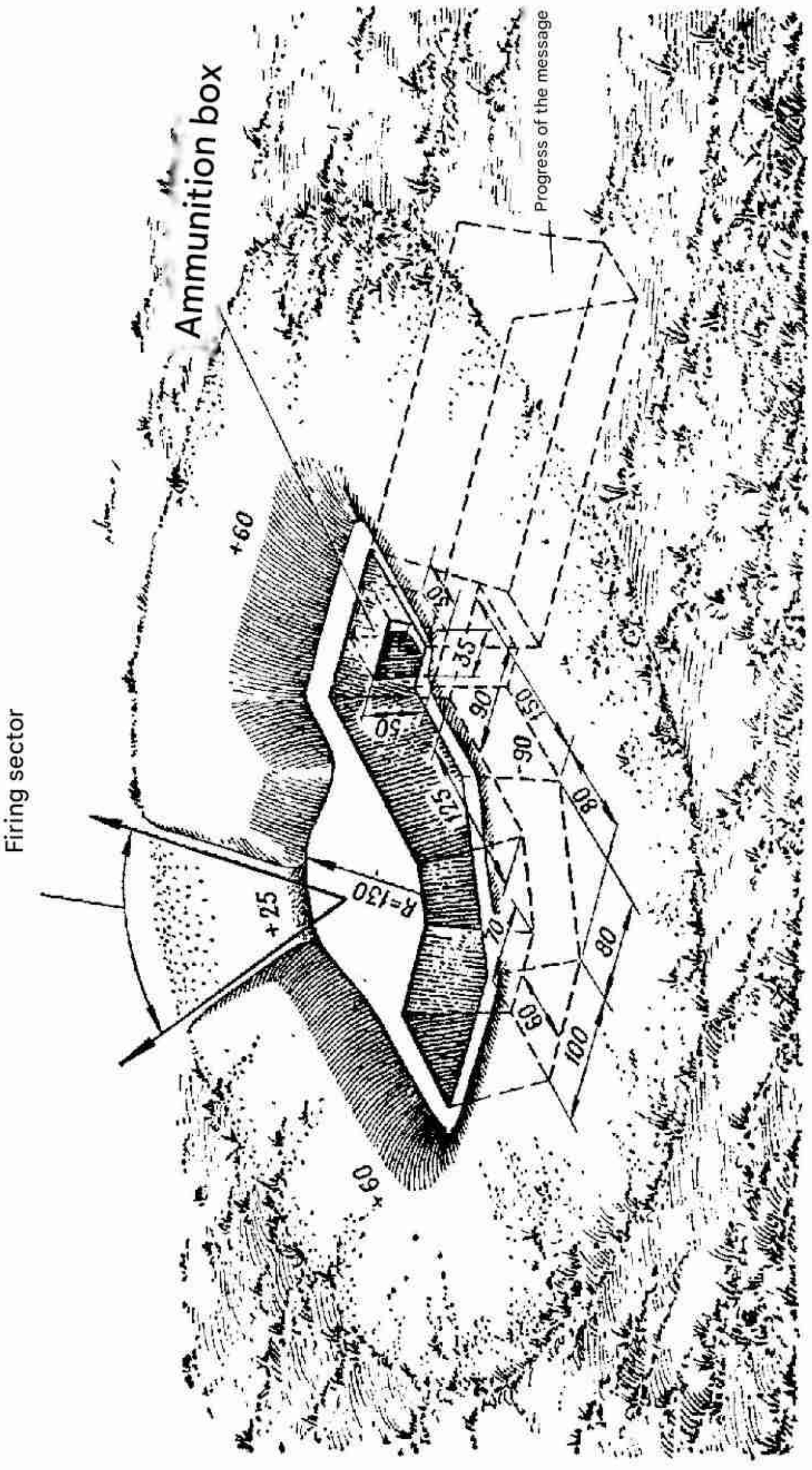

Fig. 9. Trench for an automatic grenade launcher
It takes 5 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and with an entrenching shovel - 3.5 man-hours

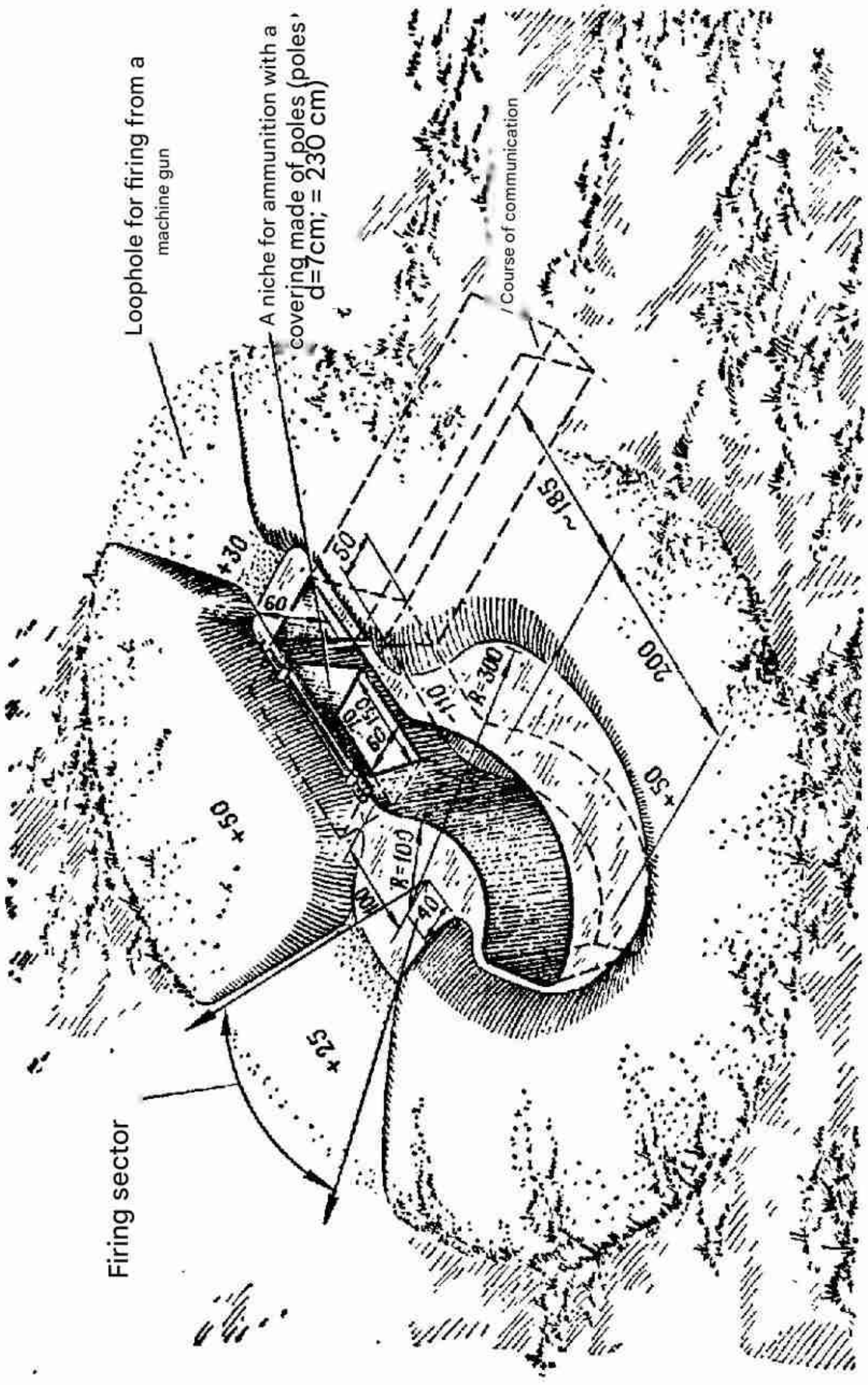

Fig. 10. Trench for a portable ATGM system
It takes 13 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel. With an entrenching shovel - 9 man-hours

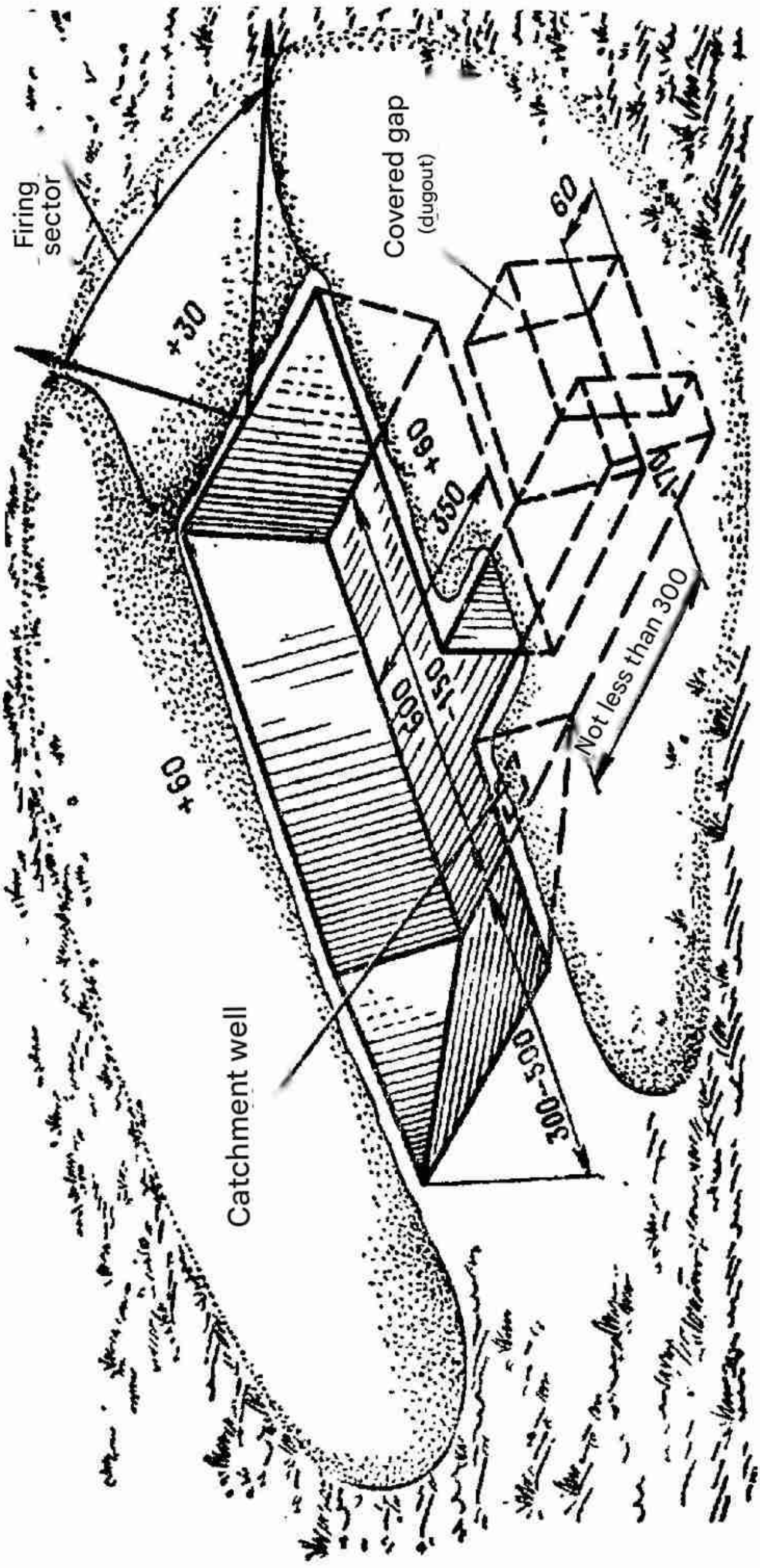

Fig. 11. Trench for an armored personnel carrier

Digging a trench with a sapper shovel takes 65 man-hours, or using a PZM-2 earthmoving machine takes 0.6 machine-hours and 12 man-hours (without a slit or dugout). For the BTR-60P, a breastwork is not built in the firing sector.

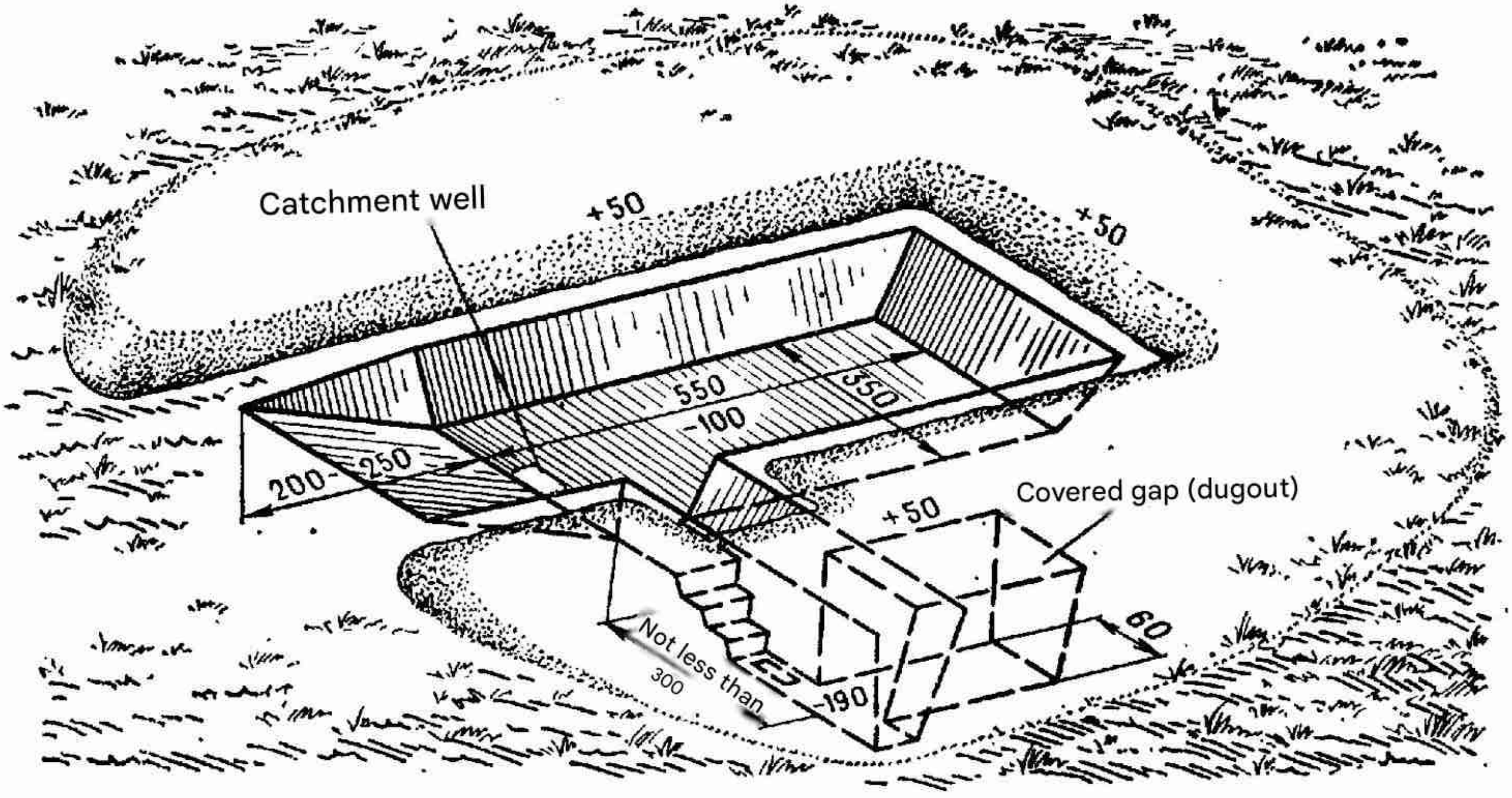

Fig. 12. Trench for an infantry fighting vehicle with all-round fire

If it is necessary to fire from the rifle loopholes, the breastwork in the firing sector must be 40 cm high.

Digging a trench with a sapper shovel takes 32 man-hours, or using a PZM-2 earthmoving machine takes 0.3 machine-hours and 8 man-hours (without a slit or dugout).

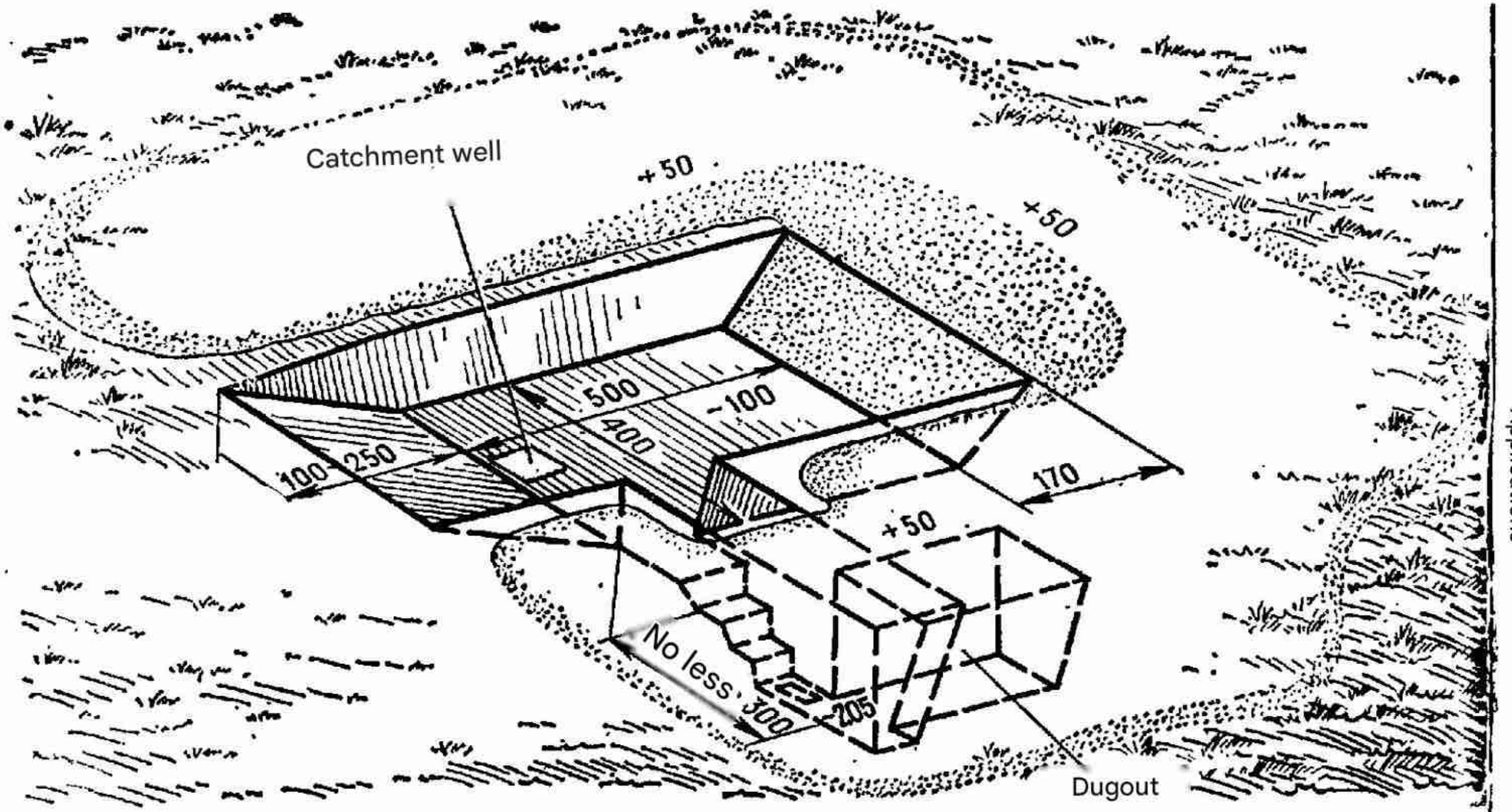

Fig. 13. Tank trench with all-round fire

To construct a trench (without blidding) using a tank with bulldozer equipment, it is required 0.8 machine-hours and 5 man-hours.

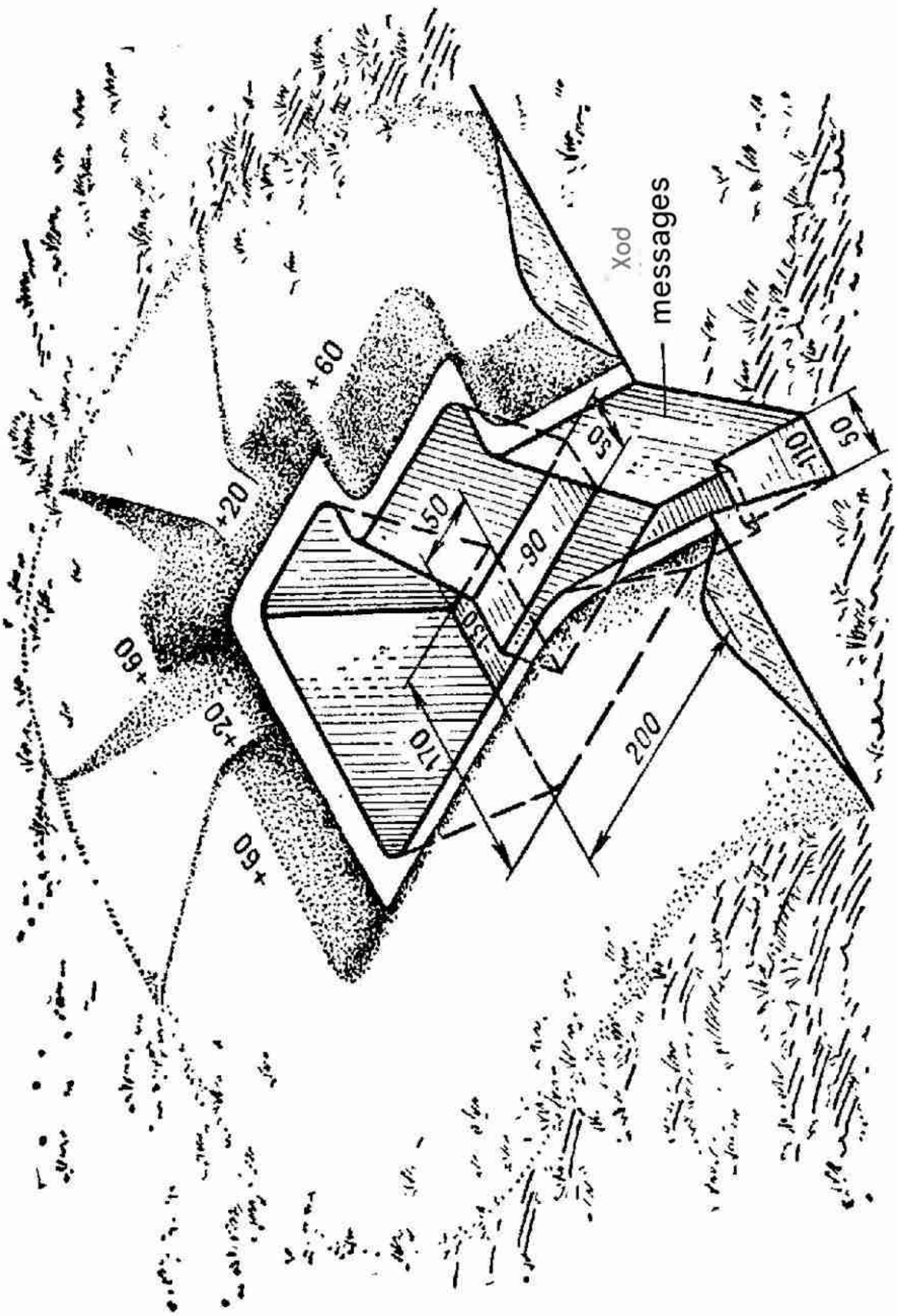

Fig. 14. Structure for observation of the platoon commander. To set up the structure with an infantry shovel, 7.5 man-hours are required, with an entrenching shovel — 5 man-hours

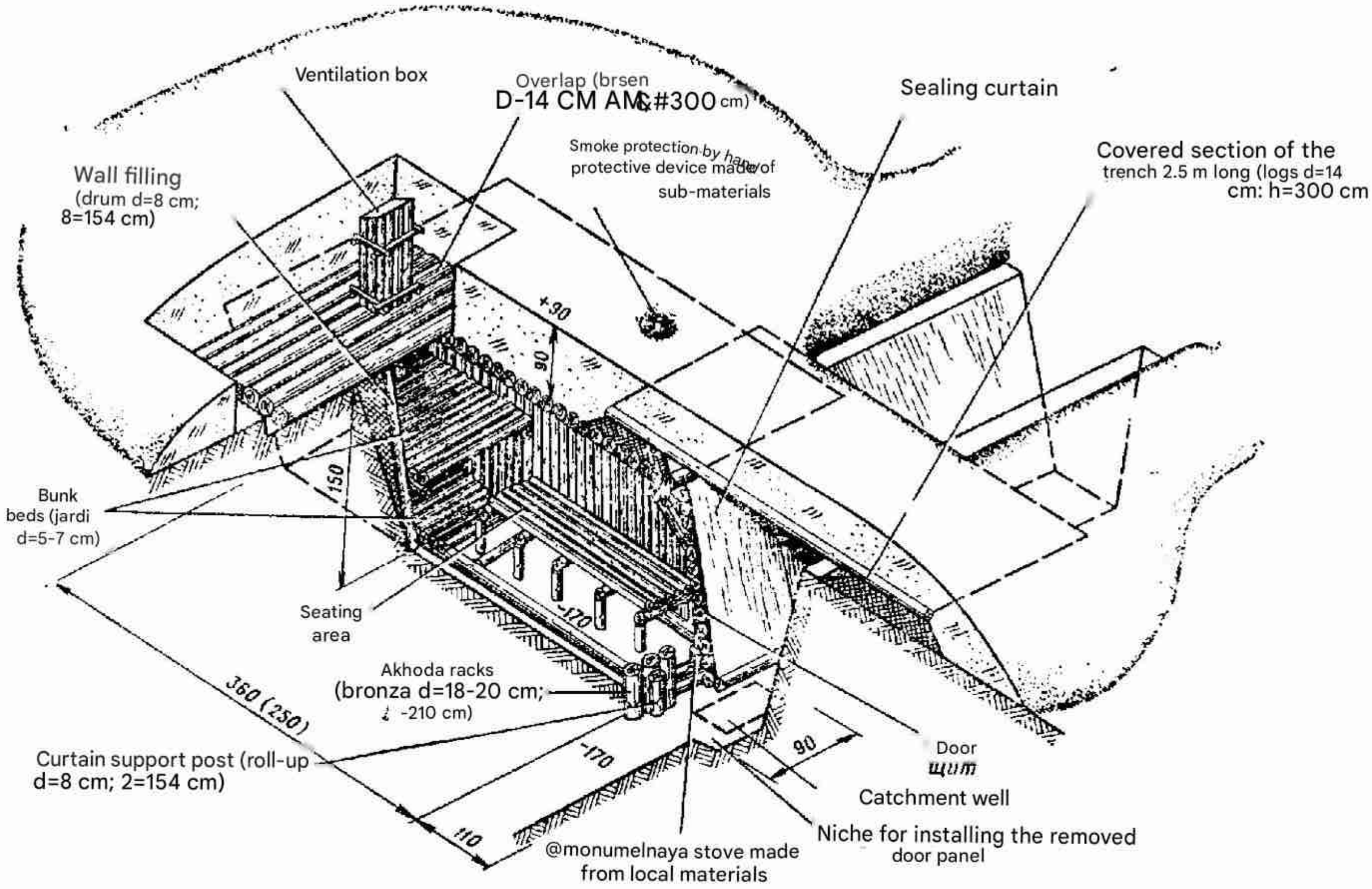

Fig. 15. A dugout of a timber construction without a logging structure per squad (crew). The following is required to construct the dugout: In hard soils - 50 constructing a dugout per crew. (42) man-hours. Materials: round timber 4.5 (3.8) m^3, wire with a diameter of 3-4 mm - 5 kg. In average soils the figures are 45 (40) man-hours; the figures in brackets are for

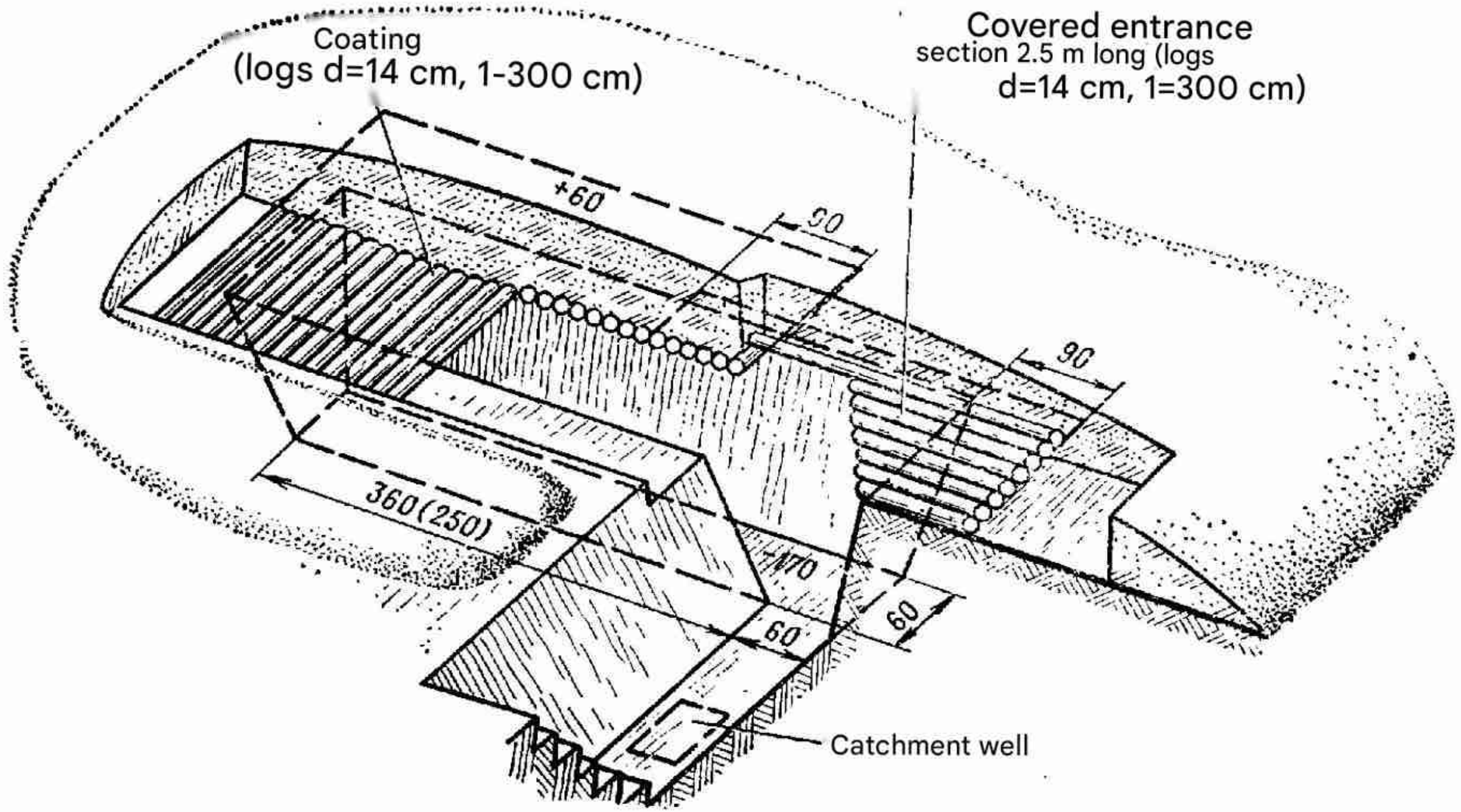

Fig. 16. Closed gap for the compartment (crew)

In soft soils it is necessary to make a steep clothing. The covering can be arranged from logs, fascines, paper earth bags, shells and other materials. To arrange a trench with a covering made of logs requires: in medium soils when digging with an infantry shovel - 50 (45) man-hours; with an entrenching shovel - 24 (20) man-hours; in hard soils when digging with an entrenching shovel with a pickaxe and a crowbar - 45 (40) man-hours. Materials: round timber - 2.4 (2.3) m^3, wire with a diameter of 3-4 mm 4 kg. The figures in brackets are given for the arrangement of a covered trench per crew

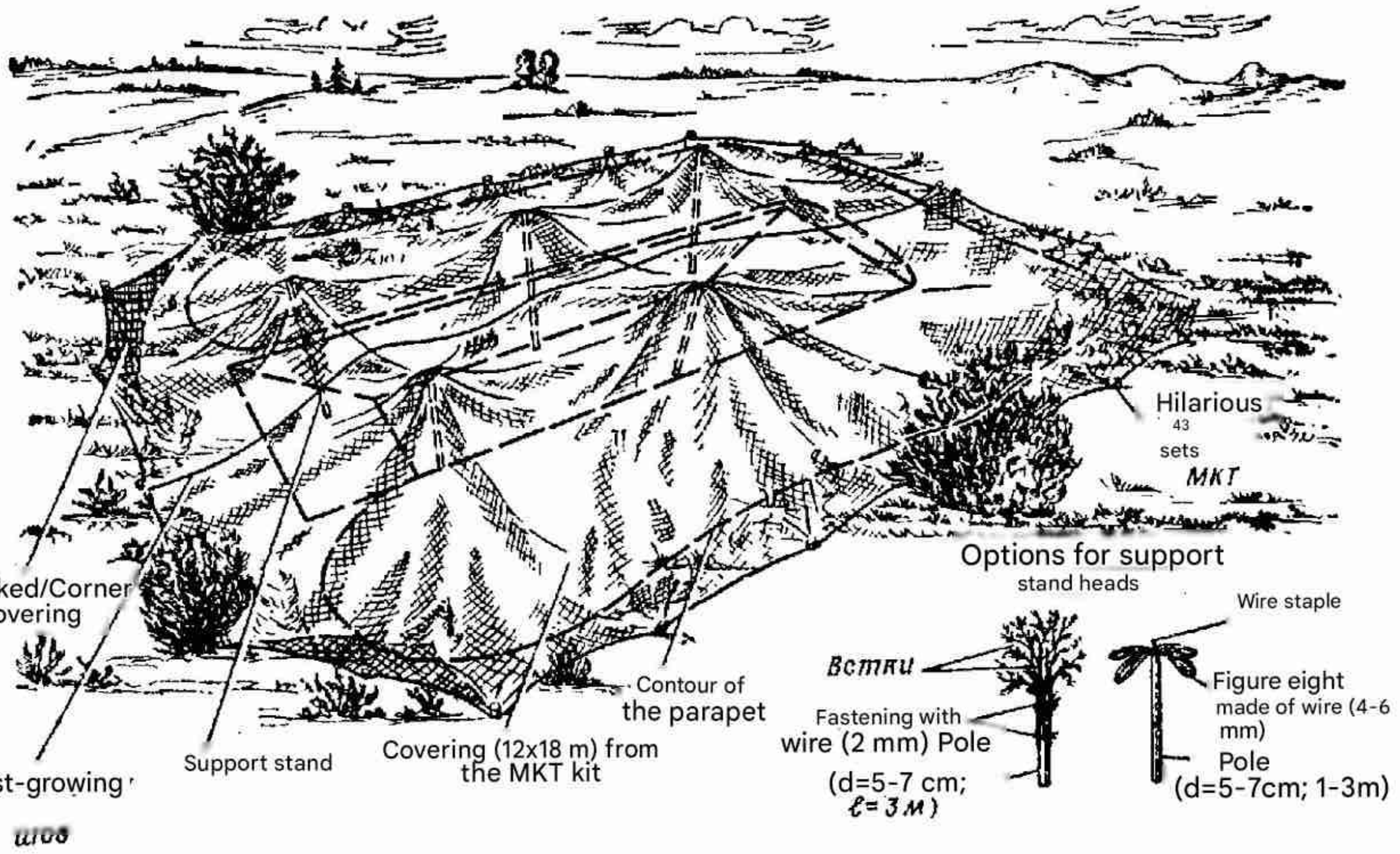

Fig. 17. Camouflaging trenches for military equipment to match the terrain.

Camouflage requires: 2 man-hours, 1 set of MKT, 5 poles with a diameter of 5-7 cm, 3 m long - 5 pcs., wire with a diameter of 2 (4-5) mm - 2 linear meters.

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